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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
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BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS,
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LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Who has not heard of Barnum's famous elephant, Jumbo? But how many are aware that Jumbo is the name of the African devil?

Ontario's chief justice has decided that under the extradition treaty a telegram cannot give authority to arrest in Canada an American fugitive.

The late J. W. Drexel paid at the rate of fourteen million dollars per acre for the lot of land on which stands the Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad streets, New York, and yet it proved a remunerative investment.

The best market on the Continent of Europe is said to be at Berlin. Fish are sold from vats and are kept alive. There is every variety of game and domestic fowl to be had within a thousand miles, and steers, veal, calves, lambs, and other animals are dressed complete, their heads and tails being skinned and kept intact on their trunks.

A parishioner stood up in St. George's Church, Bolton, England, recently and forbade the banns of a couple intending to be married. The objector was quietly requested to go to the vestry at the close of the service, when it was learned that he grounded his opposition on the alleged fact that the man was in debt and consequently not in a position to be married.

Never before, according to the Commissioner of Education, have superior institutions of learning in the United States occupied so large a share of public attention or given signs of such vigorous and fruitful life as at the present time. Among these institutions are classed schools of science, pure and applied, which according to the Commissioner, "have greatly increased the provision for superior instruction, extended its province, and borne an important part in the adjustment of its processes to the demands arising from the extraordinary increase of scientific knowledge and its application to the leading industries of modern times."

Considerable progress is being made in the use of crude petroleum as fuel. An electric light and power company in New Orleans has recently substituted it for coal under five of its fifteen boilers with such advantages in point of economy in first cost, in handling and attendance, and in other ways that it will soon displace coal entirely in this plant. It is cleaner than coal, makes no cinders, smoke or soot, requires fewer men, is not so destructive to boilers, and admits of keeping the steam pressure at a fixed point without variation. The burner used consists of three pipes, one within the other, the outer one supplying steam, the middle one oil, and the inner air—the supply of each being famous no matter how hard they try.

The idea is beginning to gain vogue, declares the Argonaut, not only among vegetarians by principle, but with others who have never considered the subject in the light that the vegetarians do, that our diet is altogether too strong in the matter of the more heating meats. This strong meat, such, for instance, as beef, the eating of which, it is said, frequently generates too hot blood gives us our reckless activity, our intensity, and many of our new diseases. White meats, vegetables, oils, and fruits, in long-tried use among the ancients, are in this view a safer and wholesomer diet than that which we have so long considered the best to be had. Whether the facts and their inferences are correct or not, they deserve consideration.

Marcus A. Root, the first American daguerreotyper, died in Philadelphia recently, at the age of eighty. He was born in Granville, Ohio, and moved to the Quaker City in 1835. In 1843, his attention was called to the daguerreotype. He at once gave up all other enterprises and was soon established as the leading daguerreotyper in this country. He had orders from all over the world, and founded establishments in New York, Boston, St. Louis and Washington. The first daguerreotype he ever took was taken on solid silver, and was a view from one of the windows of the Philadelphia Mint. It was on exhibition at the Centennial, and is now in possession of the Philadelphia Press. The portraits of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster on the United States currency were taken from daguerreotypes made by Mr. Root.

A locomotive's ailments begin at her birth, says the Engineers' Journal, and end only when she is consigned to the junk pile. When she first comes from the shop she is "stiff in the joints," and some one has to take her on the road and "smooth her down." She has not the power of endurance, either, with which she is supposed to be blessed, for she will get "tired" after a long run, and frequently it is impossible to make time with her when she nears the end of her trip. The engineers say her "joints swell," but those who are not technical say that her axles become heated, expand and fit too tightly in the boxes to revolve with the speed necessary for making swift time. Thus it will be seen on the one hand the engine seems to rival the trick mule in the circus; on the other hand she is not much better off than a hospital patient; but when she is flying across the country, drawing her precious burden, she does not complain of her sickness, and no one knows of her caprices except her master, who is also her confidant.

An Angler's Song.

The daylight approaches; oh, come with me, come!
In wet woods the partridge is beating his drum,
White wreathings of vapor ascending from where
The lake like a mirror lies placid and fair.
Away with all sorrow,
A truce with all care,
Rise up and follow the sun, and we'll feel
The thrill of the rod and the pulse of the reel!

The scent of the clover is deep on the breeze,
The sunlight is red in the tops of the trees,
The young day awakens, a blush of surprise
On her face and the tears of dew in her eyes.
Come out on the mountain-side, over the crest,
To the lake where a boat, like a steed in unrest,
Lies rocking and chafing as though it could feel
The life of the morning from bow unto keel.

The sun is raising; oh, come, come away!
Where the cedars are heavy and waters are gray!
The screams of a fish-hawk sound faintly from where
The lilies are raising gold caps to the air.
Away with all sorrow,
A truce with all care;
With hand-net and basket, oh, follow and feel
The thrill of the rod and the pulse of the reel.

—[Wildwood's Magazine.

MOWED IN.

"Capital, Al. Now for your story, Fred."

Four members of the Bicycle Tourists' Club were relating their adventures of the past season, and the one last addressed, a tall, handsome athlete, laughed slightly as he knocked the ashes from his cigar before replying.

"A droller adventure than mine, boys, never happened. There's the pathetic, the ludicrous, the tragic, the sentimental, all combined in this story of mine, and it's true, every word of it. It happened, let me see, just six weeks ago today.

"I went with Clark and Anderson, you know, up to Bethlehem; from there to the White Mountains; then to Lancaster.

"Now just before starting mother said to me, coaxingly:

"'If you go as far as Lancaster, don't forget that Janet Harding, the only cousin I have in the world, lives in the next town.'

"'All right,' I replied. 'Janet Harding lives in the next town to Lancaster. I'll remember.'

"Janet Harding unmarried would have been bad enough, but with a husband, two giddy girls, and an overgrown boy of 17, could I stand it? Mother thought I could, and mother rules our house.

"When we started on our bicycle trip to Dixville Notch I planned to see the Hardings; bowl leisurely up to the door, introduce myself to Mrs. H., joke with the girls, and then proceed; but man proposes, etc.

"As luck would have it my bicycle broke down and I had to leave it at the Falls, a little village five miles from Lancaster, for repairs. Clark and Anderson went on without me to North Stratford, where I was to meet them by train, and I proceeded on foot to the Harding farm, some two miles from the Falls.

"The farm, a smooth interval dotted with fields of ripening grain, and the large verandahed house, and great roomy barns clustering about it, but not too near, all bespoke plenty, comfort and hospitality.

"Hospitality, did I say? Well, I shan't take it back, although I found the door locked and not a living thing in sight except an old white hen. Mark the exception for that hen plays an important part in my adventure.

"I noticed her, and in particular marked the proud, complacent step, the conceited 'car-car' she uttered, as she looked at me knowingly from the corner of her eye. Little did I think—but no matter. You will see by and by the golden thread that binds all the points together.

"Well, here we were, the white hen and I, but Janet Harding was not, nor the girls, nor the boy, nor Mr. Harding.

"I decided to go to the barn and lie down on the hay, the new-mown hay, and await their coming.

"For me to think, is to act. A few minutes later I had climbed to the mow and ensconced myself under a brace in the corner where the afternoon sun glinted through a long crack, making slanting dust-beams across my breast.

"I made a few verses as I lay on the fragrant hay, but I didn't poetize long. I fell asleep and I dreamed, and my dreams grew thicker and blacker and heavier, until at last I dreamed that Janet Harding and her whole family were seated on my stomach, and oh, the pressure! I groaned and waked myself up, but I wasn't much better off then, for Egyptian darkness reigned about me, except for the crack where the light still sifted through.

"Where was I? What was the matter? I couldn't think, the horrible pressure was so maddening. All about, around, above, was packed piles of oats, not shelled oats, you know, but oats before they are threshed, on the stock, or whatever you call it. While I was asleep I had been mowed in, and that's all there was to it, except that I couldn't move hand nor foot. Two or three loads must have been thrown on top of me, trod down, and clinched, so to speak.

"Well, I tumbled around a bit and got my hands free and poked the grain away from my face a little. I was in a corner, as I told you, under a brace, and this gave me a chance for my life—that and the crack which gave me a breath of air in the hot, stifling place. I was just as effectually emersed as were the monks in olden times when they were walled up in their living tombs, for no amount of strength served to lift the burden a particle.

"By and by something fluttered at my feet and rose up and cackled.

"It was the white hen.

"I knew her and she knew me, but bless you, she didn't want anything of me nor my company. I could see that. But she couldn't get out? Oh! but couldn't she? She cocked her head impudently to one side, stepped daintily to a tiny aperture about half as big as her head, and I saw at a glance that she meant business. The less sense the more instinct; I saw that the creature would get out somewhere.

"Why not use her for a carrier pigeon and thus establish communication with the outside world? I couldn't dare to die here and be pitched out to the cattle by forkfuls, or put through a threshing machine, although I might deserve such treatment, and I couldn't get out myself.

"I tore a leaf from my note book and wrote something like this:

Come to my rescue. I am buried fathoms deep in oats, northwest corner of the barn just opposite the house. My blue necktie is thrust through the crack. Perhaps you can see it. I am mowed in. Your relative,
FRED INGERSOLL.

"I tied the note to the hen securely with a portion of the necktie, the rest fluttered from the barn, and Biddy stepped forth, 'one foot up, the other foot down,' carefully, conscientiously, as a hen does, and by and by a faint rustling spoke hopefully of her progress to my waiting heart. Meanwhile I was a prey to anxious thoughts.

"Suppose she should never reach the light, but perish in her perilous journey, become hemmed in and unable to go any further; suppose she should lose the letter in her passage—but a triumphant cackle assured me that the white hen had reached the barn floor, and blessed sight! a little later I saw her through the crack walking proudly away from the door with the letter plainly in view.

'Just then two young ladies drove into the yard. Pretty? Well, I guess so. You don't often see handsomer girls than Janet Harding's. One was dressed in seal brown, the other in navy blue.

"'Do look at that hen!' cried Seal Brown. 'I do believe it's a billet-doux from your William. If it is, now, I'll clap my hands hard, just so, and I'll say, 'Billy,' do send me one, too.'

"'One, two; and will it take two to satisfy you?' said Navy Blue, laughing at her sister's saucy face. I laughed, too, and fell in love with her then and there.

"They lured the hen toward them with a handful of corn. Seal Brown swooped down and loosened the letter and read it.

"I saw all this through a crack in the barn and heard them make merry over the distress of their city cousin.

"Well, to make a long story short, the girls dug me out, for the men were in the meadow after more oats. It seems that they were in a great hurry to get at the oats, and the hired man mowed away. Probably the first forkful covered me and that was doubtless put on without looking. Nobody knew just how it came about. When I came to view I did the best and the only thing I could do—I laughed and the girls laughed. It was a ludicrous introduction to the family but it served its turn. I found the girls no less charming than pretty; Harry, a fine lad home from college; Mrs. Harding, a lady in every sense of the word, and Mr. Harding, shrewd, corpulent and good-natured, and that is all."

"All!" they echoed. "There ought to be a wedding."

"There is to be a wedding," said the other, coolly.

"Which, Navy Blue or Seal Brown?"

"Navy Blue."

"When are you to be married?"

"Never, perhaps."

"Why, I thought you said there was to be a wedding!"

"So I did. Navy Blue is to marry her William."

"And you are in a Brown study still," said one slyly.

Fred actually blushed.

"Yes, the most puzzling study of my life, and the most interesting," and he walked away.

"Hard hit, isn't he?"

The rest nodded.—[Hartford Times.

He Meant Nothing.

"There!" exclaimed Mrs. Abelyer, after she had concluded, "that is the first time I've sung for over a year, except when I've sung to baby."

"Oh! then the baby does have the benefit of your voice?" asked Fenderson, wishing of course to say something if it wasn't so bright.

"Yes, I have to sing him to sleep, you know."

"Ah, my dear Mrs. Abelyer, what a pity it is that as we grow older we lose the ability to go to sleep when somebody is singing."—[Boston Transcript.

Out of Practice.

Woman (who has given something to eat to a tramp): You have a very awkward way of eating, man.

Yes, ma'am; I guess it's cause I'm out of practice.—[Life.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

104TH DAY.—The entire day's session was consumed by the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Blair made a lengthy speech in which he condemned the present administration of Indian affairs. After much debate the bill was passed without amendments.

105TH DAY.—A bill was placed on the calendar appropriating $125,000 for a public building at Salt Lake City, Utah.... A bill to repeal all pre-emption and timber culture laws was referred.... The Committee on Appropriations reported back the Consular and Diplomatic bill.... Mr. Spooner offered a resolution (which was laid over) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of correspondence between the First Comptroller and the United States Commissioner or Chief Supervisors of Election appointed for the Congressional election of 1886, and for a statement of allowances made to them .... Senator Cameron offered a resolution appropriating $3,000 for a monument to mark the birth place of George Washington.... The Senate considered bills on the calendar and passed the following: Senate bill appropriating $35,000 for an equestrian statue of ex-President Zachary Taylor in Washington; appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Waterbury, Conn., authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasanton, with rank and grade as Colonel —with an amendment reducing the grade to that of Major: appropriating $75,000 each for public buildings at Nashua, N. H., and Altoona, Penn.; to increase the endowment (by a grant of 25,000 acres of public land in Louisiana) of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural College; authorizing the President to place on the retired list, with the grade of Major, Major-General William W. Averill; appropriating $90,000 for a public building at Hoboken, N. J.; requiring American Consuls abroad to make monthly reports on agricultural and horticultural subjects.... The Senate went into executive session and passed private pension bills.

106TH DAY.—The following amendments were reported by the sub-Committee on Diplomatic Appropriations and adopted by the House: Transferring to the grade of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary the "Minister Resident" in Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Noway, and Venezuela without change of salary ($7500); inserting an item, "Minister Resident and Consul-General in Corea, $7500;" transferring to the grade of "Minister Resident and Consul-General" the charge d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay without change of salary ($5000); inserting a provision requiring all consulates and commercial agencies, where the compensation allowed for the fiscal year 1888 exceeds $1000 to be estimated for under classified consulates. ..On motion of Mr. Sherman $25,000 was appropriated for the salaries and expenses of a scientific commission of three persons (an officer of the army or navy, a geologist and mineralogist, and a naturalist), to visit and report upon the commercial resources of the Upper Congo Basin, the salaries (not exceeding $6000 to be fixed by the President and the Commission to expire June 30, 1889).. Mr. Chandler proposed a bill to make operative the retaliatory law of last Congress in connection with the fisheries.

107TH DAY.—The Senate bill in relation to cadets at the Naval Academy was passed.... The conference report on the bill appropriating $150,000 for a public building at Bridgeport, Conn., was agreed to.... The Senate then considered the House bill to prevent the employment of alien labor upon public works and in the various departments of the Government, which went over.... In the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill an amendment fixing the salary of the Minister Resident to Paraguay and Uruguay at $7000 was agreed to. The consulate at Prague (Austro-Hungary) was taken from class five (salary $2000) and placed in class three (salary $3000). The bill was then passed .... The remainder of the day was devoted to the passage of individual pension bills on the calendar. Among them were bills increasing the pensions of the widows of Major-General Thomas Kilby Smith to $75, of Major-General Heintzelman to $100, and of Brigadier-General Schimmelfenning to $50, and giving a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Commodore Truxton.

108TH DAY.—The debate over the Fisheries Treaty was continued in open session. Mr. Morgan asked leave to offer a long preamble and series of resolutions on the subject of the pending fishery treaty. He then read a long speech that he had delivered before in executive session. The matter went over without action.

House Proceedings.

127TH DAY.—The Senate bill to authorize the Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the Poteau River near Fort Smith, Ark., was passed.... Mr. Wilson, of New York, rising to a personal explanation, declared that it was not true that he was directly or indirectly interested in any claim against the Venezuelan Government, and none of his constituents had any such claim.... The parliamentary difficulties in the way of the Legislative Appropriation bill were overcome, and the bill passed with the blank salaries filled in as it was reported from the Appropriations Committee.... Mr. Sayers reported from the Appropriations Committee the Customs Deficiency bill, with the recommendation that the Senate amendments be concurred in, and with further amendments reported by the House Committee. These amendments were agreed to, and the bill was again sent to the Senate ...The bill to elevate General Sheridan to the rank of General of the United States Army was then passed by a viva-voce vote, Mr. Oates, of Alabama, going on record as opposing it. The bill has been signed by the Speaker of the House and the presiding officer of the Senate, and sent to the President, who also signed it and returned it to the Senate for confirmation.... The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff. The time for debate over the first paragraph was limited to forty minutes by agreement. Mr. Holman spoke briefly in favor of cheap lumber. The first paragraph of the Mills Tariff bill was passed ...The evening session was devoted to private pension bills.

128TH DAY.—Most of the day was consumed in considering the appropriation bills. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed without amendments, but all other bills went over without definite action.... Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported to the House a substitute for the bill introduced by him, to revise and codify the banking laws of the United States.

129TH DAY.—The following bills were introduced: Directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the alleged action of the Brazilian Government in imposing an export duty on coffee nearly equal to the duty formerly imposed by the United States on that commodity, and in aiding British capitalists to establish flour mills in Brazil while maintaining an excessive duty on American flour; to prevent food adulteration; to amend the Inter-State Commerce Law; to restrict the immigration of oreigners into the United States; calling on the Secretary of State for information as to whether the Canadian Government has violated the spirit of the Treaty of Washington by discriminating against American vessels passing through the Welland and other Canadian canals.... The Senate bill making Inauguration Day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia was passed.... With amendments, the Senate bill to prevent obstructions and injurious deposits in the New York harbor and adjacent waters was passed.

130TH DAY. The following bills were reported: The Allentown (Penn.) Public-Building bill, with the recommendation that it be passed, notwithstanding the President's veto. Placed on the calendar; Senate bill to provide an additional mode of taking depositions for use in United States courts; to ratify an agreement with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians for the surrender of a part of the Fort Hall, Idaho, reservation, and for other purposes; adversely, from the Judiciary Committee, the resolution to authorize the acceptance of the invitation tendered the House to attend the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration in New York in 1889. The report takes the ground that this House has no power to bind its successor.... The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill, Mr. Springer in the chair, debate on the pending clause ("wood manufactures not specially enumerated or provided for") being limited to thirty minutes. Mr. Parker, of New York, addressed the House in opposition to the lumber clauses of the Tariff bill. He was followed in the opposition by Mr. Reed, while the bill was defended by Messrs. Cox, and Bynum. Six lines of the Mills's bill were passed.

131ST DAY.—The entire session was occupied in a discussion of the Mills bill. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, introduced an amendment to provide for the admission of all fish free of duty, but no action was taken. Further debate was indulged in by Messrs. Mills, Tarsney, Dingley and Brewer.

132D DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, spoke in opposition to Mr. Breckinridge's amendment to admit Canadian fish free of duty upon allowance by that country of commercial rights to our vessels. After a long debate, Mr. Breckinridge's amendment was adopted by a party vote, except in the case of Mr. Randall, who voted with the Republicans against it.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

FOUR of Jersey City's (N. J.) Commissioners of Public Works have been indicted for conspiracy and malfeasance in office.

ROBERT REIDY and Boyd Guinter, boys, walking upon some loose logs in the river at Williamsport, Penn., slipped, fell in the water and both were drowned.

THE steamer Etruria has beaten the record for transatlantic passage by a run of six days one hour and fifty-five minutes from Queenstown to New York.

RICHARD KEARNEY, a murderer under sentence of death in Monmouth County (N. J.) Jail, has confessed to committing the crime for which "Mingo Jack" was lynched at Eatontown, N. J., two years ago.

THE Italian residents of New York City unveiled amid great ceremonies the statue of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, which they have erected in Washington Square and presented to the city.

MISS CATHARINE GOUNEY, sixty-seven years, deliberately placed herself before a railway train at Saratoga, N. Y., and was killed.

JOSEPH DUFORD and William Bishop were killed by a fall of rock in the Sterling mine at Antwerp, N. Y.

South and West.

JAMES B. HAYES, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho Territory, is dead, aged forty-eight.

THREE men were killed and seven hurt by the explosion of a boiler in iron works at Wyandotte, Mich.

THE second day's session of the North Carolina Democrats resulted in the nomination of William L. Saunders for Secretary of State, and the selection of a complete State ticket. The platform as adopted cordially endorses President Cleveland and a tariff tax reduction, and calls for the abolition of the internal revenue.

ANDREW GRANDSTAFF, who murdered old Reuben Drake, his wife and two young grandchildren at Viroqua, Wis., was taken from jail by the angry populace and hanged.

A BATTLE took place between the Green and Jones families in Hancock county, Tenn., the result of a long standing feud. Two of the Green family, and A. D. Jones, who led the other faction, were killed.

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone swept over Washington county, Ark., and nearly destroyed Evansville, a place of 500 inhabitants. Fourteen persons were injured, four of them seriously.

JAMES PHILLIPS, of Logan, Ohio, cut his wife's throat with a pocket knife in the presence of their three small children and then committed suicide.

THE people of Thomson, Ga., indignant at the continued crimes of a worthless colored man, took him from jail and hanged him to a tree.

MAYWELL, the murderer of the Englishman Preller, at St. Louis, is to be hanged July 13, all efforts to obtain a respite or pardon having failed.

CROMWELL, a village 23 miles west of St. Paul, Minn., has been wiped out by fire.

A CYCLONE swept over Southern North Carolina, and the destruction wrought in its pathway, which was twenty-five miles long and 500 yards wide, was terrible. Large acres of recently planted corn and tobacco, near Milton, were wiped out. Bucketfuls of hailstones as large as guinea hens' eggs could easily be gathered.

DAVID T. DISNEY, a prominent Democratic politician, was killed at Seymour, Ind., while on his way to the St. Louis Presidential Convention.

THE deadlock in the Democratic State Convention, of Arkansas, which has continued for so many days, has been broken by the nomination of John P. Eagle for Governor Cleveland's position on the tariff was indorsed by the Convention.

OREGON went Republican in the recent State election by 4000 majority. The Legislature is Republican by twenty on a joint ballot.

D. PORTER, a son of ex-Governor Porter, was shot and killed at Paris, Tenn., by Alex. B. White, Cashier of the Commercial Bank.

GENERAL J. B. WEAVER has been nominated for Congress from Iowa by the Union Labor party.

Washington.

TOTAL coinage for May: Gold, $3,405,561; silver, $2,364,000; minor coin, $80,665.

DURING May the public debt was reduced $1,618,695.96. The total cash in the Treasury is $606,971,049.03.

COUNT ARCO VALLEY, the new German Minister, has arrived in Washington from New York. He will be presented to the President at once.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has nominated Captain William B. Remey, of the Marine Corps, to be Judge Advocate-General of the Navy.

THE President returned to the House without his approval bills for the erection of public buildings at Bar Harbor, Me., and for the purchase of additional ground for the building at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

IN order to assist in the maintenance of quarantine against the introduction of infectious diseases, the President has determined to establish, by means of the vessels of the revenue marine, a national patrol of the coast of the United States.

SEVENTEEN new National banks were organized during May.

Foreign.

AN English gunboat has visited Maitre Isle, which was recently occupied by the French, and warned the French to haul down the tricolor; England claims the island.

EMPEROR FREDERICK of Germany, accompanied by the Empress, Crown Prince, Sir Morell Mackenzie, and a suite of attendant officers, sailed on a pleasure trip in an open boat from Berlin to Potsdam. Signs of increased strength were observed, and after dining heartily he strolled around the park.

THE Queen Regent of Spain has unveiled the statue of Christopher Columbus in Barcelona. The ceremony was made the occasion of great rejoicing.

THREE of a party of six men who undertook to cross a stream near Mackey's station, Canada, were drowned.

GENERAL BOULANGER made a speech in the French Chamber of Deputies urging a revision of the constitution. He was constantly jeered at and ridiculed, and his motion was defeated by a vote of 377 to 186.

IT is the intention to crown the Czar of Russia Emperor of Central Asia at Samarcand, in order to offset the influence of Queen Victoria's title as Empress of India.

THE city of Hull, a suburb of Ottawa, Canada, has been visited by a fire which destroyed the City Hall, the Cathedral and other public buildings, with hundreds of dwelling-houses. Two million dollars is the estimated amount of the loss.

A HEAVY shock of earthquake was felt in Buenos Ayres.

THE French Senate has passed M. de Lesseps' Panama Canal Lottery Loan bill.

A RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Eighteen Persons Killed and Forty-one Injured in Mexico.

A railway accident occurred Tuesday evening just outside of Tampico, Mexico, in which many lives were lost.

A construction train was derailed near a bridge by a cow and a donkey which were on the track. The train went through the bridge and down an embankment. The dead and injured were carried into the City of Mexico immediately after the accident. So far as known eighteen were killed and forty-one injured.

LATER NEWS.

FIRE destroyed Tony Pastor's Theatre, on 14th street, in New York, and spread to Tammany Hall, the famous political wigwam, was damaged to the extent of $75,000.

THOMAS MCELRATH, for many years a partner of Horace Greeley in the publication of the New York *Tribune*, died a few days ago in the Metropolis, aged eighty-one years.

GEORGE HERKIMER, the proprietor of a large knit goods factory at Eau Claire, Wis., shot his wife and then killed himself.

THREE children of Ferdinand Mathias and James Mark, all between ten and sixteen years of age, were drowned at Wisner, Neb., while crossing the river in a boat. They were returning from a wedding.

IN a town of Pataz, Department of La Libertad, Peru, a woman accused of being a witch was publicly burned alive by the people.

P. M. DE VALLE, an ex-Mexican Consul at Panama, swindled several persons out of sums amounting to $100,000 and then fled.

IT is estimated that two thousand persons were rendered homeless by the recent fire in Hull, Canada. To add to their destitution a terrific electric storm passed over the city the following day and rendered almost wholly valueless the household goods which were saved from the ravages of the fire.

TROOPS pursuing banditti in Cuba came up with the fugitives in the province of Santa Clara and killed six of them.

TEN persons were killed and much property destroyed in the suburbs of Ottawa, Canada by a terrific cyclone, accompanied by lightning.

THE two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Exeter, N. H., was celebrated in that city on Thursday.

THE Convention of Anthropologists, delegates to which from all over the world have been in session in New York, has adjourned until 1892.

THE boiler of a portable engine exploded at St. Paul, Minn., killing three men and injuring six.

REUBEN SEGARS, fifteen years old, was mangled to death by being caught and whirled on the driving wheel in the South Pittsburg Pipe Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A FIRE in Laingsburgh, Mich., swept both sides of Main street for over a block. Loss over $100,000.

THE President has signed the bill appropriating $80,000,0000 for pensions.

AT the great French gambling resort of Monaco, Raoul Hergues killed his brother and sister-in-law during a dispute over a division of money, and then blew out his own brains.

THE Belgian Exposition has been formally opened at Brussels by King Leopold.

THE second son of the late Sultan of Arabian Muscat has peacefully succeeded his father in the Sultanate.

MARSHAL EDMUND LEBEUF, a distinguished French General, is dead in his eightieth year. He was the largest man, physically, in the French army.

THE LABOR WORLD.

MOTT HAVEN (N. Y.) has a female horseshoer.

THE London (England) Typographical Association now numbers 7493 members.

THE car-wheel plant at Birmingham, near Kansas City, Mo., has a capacity of 125 car-wheels a day.

THE citizens of Altoona, Penn., have subscribed $45,000 toward starting a silk mill to be started in the near future in that city.

LABOR troubles are spreading in Germany, and strikers in Hamburg and Mayence have attacked the police.

THE K. of L. in Mandan, Dakota, have elected the Mayor and fifteen other municipal officers. They are all members of the order.

ALABAMA boasts of nineteen cotton mills, representing an investment of nearly $2,000,000, and an annual production of over $1,500,000.

THERE are 20,266 members in the International Cigarmakers' Union with an outstanding loan of $47,513.70, and a bank account of nearly $100,000.

THE average wages of railway employes is $450 a year, the averages of iron-workers $312 a year. Bricklayers and carpenters receive higher wages.

THE German Federated Trades, of New York, decided to establish a free reading room and library and a labor bureau for general use of the unions.

THE Erie Railroad has in its employ 18,355 people, and last year paid them $9,504,518. The Erie has 485 engines, 285 passenger cars and 29,716 box, flat and coal cars.

THE monster petition signed by over a million people and circulated by Knights of Labor in favor of Government telegraphy was recently presented to Congress.

JOHN WANAMAKER, of Philadelphia, has distributed $40,281 among his 272 employes, as a part of the year's profits of the concern. It was an average of nearly $150 to each man.

LABOR statistics sent out from the Labor Bureau at Washington make the statement that the average earnings or increase of wealth per annum to each workingman is only $300 per year.

THE Order of Railway Telegraphers of North America, which was organized in June, 1886, has 80 unions and about 12,000 members. A branch has just been formed at Denver, Col., with 150 members.

OF the men who struck on the "Q" road seven have committed suicide from despondency, and scores of others will not be able to work out of debt for some time. Many of the engineers who had homes partly paid for have lost them.

THE new co-operative glass factory in Sandwich, Mass., has started up. The building is 70 by 50 feet in size, and has a six-pot furnace. It was built and will be opened by lock-out operatives of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company.

A SPECIAL inquiry is being made by the English House of Lords into what is known as the "sweating system" in London. In this inquiry a skilled shoemaker swore that his average earnings the year round were not over $1.20 per week.

THE women of a Knights of Labor local assembly in Toledo, Ohio, have established a co-operative association for the sale of home products, banking, clothing, knit goods, etc. Should it prove successful they contemplate providing a home for disabled and homeless women.

THE stockholders of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company of Fall River, Mass., have voted to build a new mill of 40,000 spindles, to cost $500,000, and to increase the capital stock from $550,000 to $800,000. The corporation has a surplus of $148,000, and in sixteen years has averaged 9 per cent. in dividends.

HANGING ABOLISHED.

New York's Governor Signs the Bill to Inflict Death by Electricity.

Governor Hill has signed the bill abolishing hanging for all murders committed after January 1, 1889, and substituting death by electricity therefor. This bill is the [illegible] contained in the first annual message of Governor Hill to the Legislature in 1885. The attention of scientific men was attracted to the subject by this message, and in 1886 a Commission was appointed by the Legislature to investigate and report the most humane and practical method of carrying into effect the sentence of death in capital cases.

A TERRIBLE JOKE.

A Youthful Husband Accidentally Kills His Young Bride.

Mrs. David A. Colbert, a bride of two weeks, was shot and killed by her husband in their room at his parents' house, Chicago. The shooting was accidental, but it was a clear case of reckless carelessness in the use of a revolver. As her husband was dressing, Mrs. Colbert picked up his watch from the pillow and told him jokingly that she meant to keep it. "So you mean to be a highway robber, do you? Then I'll turn highwayman," he said laughingly as he pulled his pistol from his pocket. "Stand and deliver." Mrs. Colbert jumped out of bed, and as she tried to get hold of the pistol Colbert attempted to keep it out of her reach. In some way she managed to strike the weapon with her hand; an explosion followed, and Colbert, as he saw blood appear on her night dress, fell in a faint to the floor. As her younger sister came running into the room Mrs. Colbert gasped: "Oh, Kitty, look at David," and fell dead. She had been shot in the left breast.

Her husband, on recovering consciousness, made two attempts to take his own life, once with the revolver and again with a carving knife. He was disarmed by the family and held until the police arrived and carried him off to the station house for safe keeping. Colbert is 21 years old and a clerk for Charles Germain, a Board of Trade man. His wife was a very pretty girl, and but 17 years of age. They returned home from their wedding trip just a week ago.

AN IMMENSE NEW RAFT.

A Great Structure Shaped Like a Ship—Manned by Fifteen Sailors.

Advices from Nova Scotia state that the second log raft which James D. Leary, of New York city, is having constructed at Finges Board, in the Bay of Fundy, is rapidly nearing completion, and will be launched soon. This new structure is entirely different from the last one, which went adrift on the broad Atlantic while being towed to New York by the English steamer Miranda. This new raft is not cigar-shaped like the last. The various pieces of timber are all put together in such a way as to form the perfect model of a ship, being cut away sharp forward, full in the centre, and decreasing as the spars work aft. In all, 31,000 logs are being used in the construction, the spars ranging in size from twenty-five feet to 200 feet. The raft from point to point measures 700 feet, or nearly 150 feet larger than the former one. It will be sixty-five feet broad and thirty-five feet deep. The huge steamboat M. P. Mure will be used to assist the raft to New York, but as a number of auxiliary sea masts will be erected. These will be given yards, like on a sailing vessel, and an enormous spread of canvas will be put on the spars to aid the safe navigation of the raft to New York. A large house will be erected on the upper part of the raft to shelter fifteen sailors.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

MACK, Washington's catcher, is six feet two inches tall.

CHINAMEN are commencing to patronize the national game.

MEMPHIS has signed pitch Rudolph, of the Eclipse Club, Louisville.

BALTIMORE has a tailless kitten for a mascot, and Kalamazoo a little fox.

THE Philadelphias were the first to win a game of Chicago's young pitcher Krock.

THERE are more postponed games so far this season than there were all of last year.

THE Louisville Club is badly off for catchers, and is on the lookout for suitable men.

JACK FIRTH, of the Houston (Texas) Club, died last week from rheumatism of the heart.

TONY MULLANE, the Cincinnati pitcher, has entered the list for the long throwing championship.

COMISKEY, of St. Louis, had a finger smashed against his bat by a pitched ball, at Baltimore.

THE Indianapolis Club is the only one in the League which insists on having a marble home plate.

IT seems to be the regulation daily thing now to find Ned Williamson, of Chicago, credited with a home run.

TITCOMB'S record would suffer greatly but for Murphy's magnificent catching of the New York pitcher's erratic delivery.

IT has been shown pretty conclusively that Dunlap, second baseman of the Pittsburg League Club, gets a salary of $5000 a year.

NO team in the American Association, not even the famous St. Louis Browns, has anything like the great base-stealing record of the Cincinnatis.

THE secret of the weak batting on the part of Foster, of New York, is said to be that he can't hit a drop ball and that the League pitchers are all onto this.

THE St. Paul players have rented a well-furnished house, engaged a cook and washerwoman, and will run their own hotel. The wives of two players will supervise.

TERRY, the Brooklyn American Association Club's pitcher, at a recent game with the Louisvilles, performed the remarkable feat of shutting out the rival nine without a single run or hit.

THE rivalry between Easton and Allentown, the two Pennsylvania ball clubs, is so great that the papers of the two towns cannot find words in the English language to express their feelings.

BULLY SOWDERS, of Boston, is a pitcher in action, and looks a pitcher in every regard but in size. He stands about 5ft. 6in. high, and does not weigh much over 130 pounds. He is slight, dark and very modest.

RECKONING the season at six months, John Clarkson, Boston's $10,000 pitcher, who will probably not pitch more than an average of two games a week during the season, will be paid the handsome wages of $33.33 1-3 an hour or $5.55 a minute for his services.

AN important event in Milwaukee (Wis.) sporting annals occurred in the opening of the base ball season in that city, and the dedication of Athletic Park, the new $40,000 ball grounds the Milwaukees will hereafter entertain their visitors upon.

THE number of people who witnessed the morning and afternoon games of the League and American Association Clubs in New York, Brooklyn, Boston Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland and Baltimore on Decoration Day aggregated 84,454. New York led with a total attendance of 18 282.

"WHO is the best pitcher in the profession?" was asked of Charley Bennett, the Detroit catcher, recently. "Well, the best pitching talent in the country lies between Caruthers, of Brooklyn, Clarkson, of Boston, and Tim Keefe, of New York. Caruthers and Clarkson are great strategists, but when it comes

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETTER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR,
CHARLES F. McKESSON
of Burke county.

TREASURER,
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wake county.

RUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.
DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
of New Hanover county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland county.

VOLUME TWENTY.

With this issue of the CAROLINIAN it enters upon its TWENTIETH VOLUME. During the nineteen years of its existence it has appeared regularly, and without change of editor or publisher. It was started on ideas of its own not patterned after those of any other newspaper. Originality, independence, faith in the people, hatred of hypocracy and demagoguism, veneration for the truth, loyalty to the better instincts of humanity, finding duty always on the side of home and against all that assails it—these have been the principles that circulate in the blood of the CAROLINIAN and make it what it is.

The CAROLINIAN has tried to be a newspaper that the people could trust as being fearless and having good intentions, that the family could welcome as a friend, that the best women could take up, always with a caressing touch of confidence, that the children could learn to like, and that would never betray its people nor pander to wrong.—this is the paper that it was and is our ambition to publish, and it is a proud satisfaction to know that the masses of the intelligent people have faith in it.

In looking back over the nineteen years of its work the CAROLINIAN is satisfied with the record—what it has accomplished for the town, the position it has maintained in behalf of the material interests of the District, and the contest it has made for the sound political principles taught by the Fathers of the Republic, advocated by Henry Clay and his great Whig compeers, and defended by Lincoln, Garfield and Grant; and it enters upon its twentieth year with a pledge of still larger usefulness for the future.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention at St. Louis last week was a gathering of office-holders, of politicians, of spoilsmen and of beneficiaries generally who assembled for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Grover Cleveland. The platform adopted is squarely a free trade one.

But the funniest thing was the nomination of Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, an old man of 75 years, for Vice President. He was considered too old and feeble four years ago for a Cabinet position; but now, when a great stress of party is felt, he is called forth to give dignity and character to the ticket. Well says a metropolitan journal, "it is inconceivably ridiculous to ask Allen G. Thurman to play second fiddle to the personage now occupying the White House."

The Republican party does not oppose a reduction of the National revenue, but it takes issue with the Democracy as to how this should be done. They propose that a business panic shall not be brought on the country through the policy marked out by the President and formulated in the Mills bill.

"Protection to American industries" is the inspiring motto upon the Republican banner; and to its support must gather all patriotic citizens, irrespective of former political affiliations, who believe in preserving American wages for our own labor and the American markets for our own producers.

The Democrats hoped to carry Rhode Island, but they were defeated. They expected to again carry Oregon, as they did four years ago, but it goes Republican by a sweeping majority.

The orators of the third party fail to point out one single item of Temperance or of Prohibition legislation that has ever been accomplished by their political organization.

Gen. L. G. Estes and R. L. Parrott were elected delegates to Chicago from the Second District, and Hon. Jos. J. Martin was chosen Elector.

The High-license law went into effect in Pennsylvania on the 1st inst., and 4,5000 saloons in Philadelphia went out business.

OUR COUNTRY DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

There can be no question, in our opinion, as to the need of some changes in the management of our country schools. They are conducted, for the most part, on an irregular, haphazard plan, with no certain aims or ends. The teachers are usually young and inexperienced persons, with very little conception of the true nature of the teaching profession, its duties, its obligations, and its great responsibilities. Many enter on the service as a mere make shift occupation, with no intention of remaining in it longer than they can help. They make no particular preparation for the work and take no particular pride in it, being content to follow the easy going old methods, with the occasional introduction of some notions of their own.

Then, in most cases, the teachers are changed every term and in ten years of school life the children are likely to be brought under twice the same number of instructors. No two of these have any agreement or understanding with each other as to the methods to be pursued in instruction and government, the consequence is that there are as many different "systems" put in force as there are teachers.

It is not easy to exaggerate the bad effects of all this. It is almost impossible for the pupils to make any advancement beyond a few of the elementary studies. There is very little to incite studious ambition, but very much to discourage and confuse. Each new teacher turns them back, and four times as much time is spent upon elementary branches as would be necessary under proper and systematic instruction, and the consequence is that precious time is wasted and the children leave school at last, ignorant of many helpful and delightful studies which it might have been theirs to enjoy.

It seems to us to be entirely practible, and within the bounds of possibility, not only to elevate the standard of teachers in our country district schools, but to enforce something like a gradation of studies from term to term—a regular and definite line of instruction. Something more must be done than yet has been if these schools are ever to become what the needs of an enlightened and progressive people demand.

THE OBJECT OF PROTECTION.

The simple object sought in imposing protection duties on imported articles which can be produced or made here to the extent of our wants is not to tax our citizens, the purpose being to practically compel the foreigner to pay the duty in order to get his goods into our markets, but to encourage the production and manufacture of such articles at home, in the belief that a policy which secures this result in preference to sending abroad for such articles increases the opportunities for the use of labor and adds to the prosperity of our people.

To sum up, the protectionist policy is based on the view that we have here a great country, covering a wide variety of climate, soil, and natural resources, peopled by an intelligent and ambitious population, who have founded a popular government resting on the idea of equality and the elevation of labor; that in order to maintain these conditions and make the most of our heritage our great resources should be developed by producing and manufacturing at home everything that can be made or produced here with our natural disadvantages; and that this can be done and at the same time the higher wages in this country as compared with Europe, maintained only through holding so far as possible our own markets, the best in the world, for our own industries, by imposing duties, protective duties, on the products made in foreign countries by cheaper labor when they seek to enter our markets.

The Asheville *Sun* admits that the Republican State ticket is a strong one. In alluding to our candidates for Judges, it says:

Russell is an able lawyer; Furchess is learned, experienced and competent; Buxton is a good man. Should so great a misfortune befall North Carolina as the success of the Republican party this year, the State would not suffer much in its Supreme Judiciary. Some fresh, republican timber on our Supreme Bench would not be so great a calamity, as some might think.

The *Times*, of Albany, N. Y., a Democratic paper, isn't enthused over Cleveland's renomination. After noticing the recent fire in Tammany Hall, the Republican victory in Oregon and the work of the St. Louis Convention, it says editorially:

The fire in Tammany Hall, the increased Republican majority in Oregon, and the renomination of Grover Cleveland are heavy Democratic disasters to crowd on the party all at one time.

Andrew Jackson once said: "Plant your manufactories by the side of your farms and you will crown your country with blessings." That was Protection for you. And "old Hickory" was for it.

It is said that the number of youthful convicts in the Penetentiary is on the increase. Sad.

The Plan and Purpose.

Congressman R. B. Plumb

It is pertinent to ask here, Mr. Chairman, why the House of Representatives, with a Democratic majority of 41 in the Forty-ninth Congress, did not pass a measure which would have effectually provided against the surplus then in the treasury—the surplus complained of by the President, and for which the Speaker, on taking the chair, urged Congress for a speedy enactment of some substantial measure of relief. It was in the power of the Speaker to have constituted the Ways and Means Committee without changing the number of good and true Democrats on it, so that a measure would have been reported from it and passed the House which would have corrected the inequalities of the tariff and reduced taxation without attacking or endangering protection to labor, so essential to the prosperity of all our people.

Mr. Chairman, it was the earnest desire of the constituents of a large majority of gentlemen then on this floor to have had this done, and but for the power exercised for its defeat by the Speaker, it would have been done then. Sir, the gentleman from Kentucky, who presides over our deliberations, receives and is entitled to the confidence and respect of this body, regardless of party, for the able and impartial manner in which he discharges his duty as a parliamentarian; but, sir, as impartial as he may be in deciding questions of order, it can not be denied that he and he alone is accountable for the existence of the surplus in the Treasury. Sir, if there be in the history of financial legislation a more flagrant exercise of political power than this, I know not where it is to be found. But, sir, this is not all. The committee appointed by the Speaker again and again refused to permit the majority of the House to vote upon such effective measures for disposing of the surplus as to them seemed best.

Mr. Chairman, it is perfectly plain that was thus done to retain the surplus in the Treasury was in pursuance of a well matured plan and for a well understood purpose, which was nothing less than to furnish an excuse for an attack upon protection.

The Democratic State Convention.

Reidsville Weekly, Dem.

The cream of the Democratic party, which represents the cream of the State, was here.—News-Observer.

That "cream" has stood idle so long on the Blair bill and the Revenue, the fear is it has all gone to clabber. So we have all this told us of the convention. It all sounds mighty nice and indeed made a pretty show—but—but was anything decisive done looking to the relief of the people? Was the President's policy for continuing the internal revenue approved or disapproved? Was the Blair bill mentioned, whether for or against it? Was the tariff—the main issue, mentioned, whether for protection or free trade? Were the North Carolina representatives in Congress endorsed or censured for their co-operation with the Carlisle free-trade revenue wing? Was any policy advised for the better pensioning and providing for, of the needy ex-confederate soldiers of the State? Was a word said on this? On these and many other topics the people are interested, and they have the right to enquire if any decisive action—for they are tired out on wishy washy platforms—was taken on them. Grand conventions ought certainly have the nerve to give bold utterances on subjects so near to the people. It is all very well to tell of the handsomest man in the house, and so on, in painting the plumage of conventions, but the public naturally want to know more than that—for fine feathers frequently cover poor birds very little meat, and poor meat at best.

Boyle O'Reilly has fallen in love with the Dismal Swamp, which he is traversing in a canoe, and writes that it is "the most defamed land on the earth," "the greatest sanitarium on the American continent," and "a desolate land crying for attention and reclamation." How would it do to establish a colony of Mr. O'Reilly's afflicted countrymen there, and see what they make of it.—Springfield Republican.

It would do very well, as you will see presently, when we get time to explain. All the Dismal Swamp needs is industry and intelligence, and Mr. O'Reilly's "afflicted countrymen" usually bring these with them. The Dismal Swamp is a disgrace to civilization, and particularly so to the States of Virginia and North Carolina. Its horrible condition, drowned by a selfish artificial inundation, and infested with reptiles and wild beasts, could be completely cured in less than five years, adding nearly a thousand square miles of valuable land to those two States. It would be well, indeed, if a colony of industrious Irishmen could be induced to settle in the Dismal Swamp, to change it from a hissing and howling wilderness into the land of beauty and fertility for which it was intended by Nature.—Boston Pilot.

A Perfectly Credible Story.

From the Chicago News.

While the National Convention was in session at St. Louis yesterday there was a curious interruption to the proceedings. Suddenly, without any apparent cause, all the delegates were seized with a fit of sneezing. Immediately Mr. Scott telegraphed the following question to Washington: "What is the President doing?" Soon he received from Secretary Lamont the following reply: "The President has just taken a pinch of snuff to relieve a cold in his head." When Mr. Scott had read the message he smiled and said: "I thought so."

The Sumner me Court recently held in the case of Owen vs Owen, that a woman who killed her husband and is now in the penetentiary for life for the crime, is entitled to dower in her husband's real estate.

It is stated that more tobacco has been sold in the Asheville market during the past season than ever hereto ore, and that prices all through have been considerably higher.

A Little Tariff History.

Record.

Henry Clay, the founder of our "American system," in discussing this great economic question, stated in a public address, that the most disastrous period he had ever witnessed to our financial, commercial and industrial interests had been during the seven years preceeding the tariff of 1824—a period when the Millses, Carlisles, and Beckinridges of that day had obtained control of our national affairs and ingrafted upon our statute laws their heresies of free trade—and that the period of greatest prosperity to all our commercial and industrial interests was during the seven years following that act of 1824.

The history of those times confirms the statement of that great friend of American industries, and had he lived to see the wondrous change wrought under the tariff laws of our country from 1860 to the present time well might he have accounted it among the most glorious monuments to his memory that during his long, useful, and brilliant public career he wrs ever the champion and friend of protected industries in this country.

Mr. Blaine, in his letter accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1884, brought before his countrymen in forceful language the results of this system in the following statement:

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protective tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of $44,000,000,000. This great result was attained notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased 66 per cent. the aggregate property of the country increased 214 per cent. showing a largely enhanced wealth per capita among the people: Thirty thousand million of dollars had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the nation—$1,500,000,000 per annum.

This marvelous showing of national prosperity has no parallel in the world's history. It is the wonder of all nations, and will forever remain a monument to the patriotism and statesmanship of the Republican party. It is at this wondrous prosperity and an overflowing National Treasury that the assaults of the Democratic party are being directed. The President's message clearly defined the issue upon which the coming campaign is to be fought, and his note of alarm is taken as the slogan of his party. Disguise it as his more discreet followers may, the fact can not be kept from the American people in the campaign of 1888, that the Democratic party is committed fully unequivocally, and irrevocable to the doctrine of free trade.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Harris, Newark, Ark., says. "Was down with Abcess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

There are 280 indictments against Durham countians for failure to list and pay their poll tax.

Republican State Platform.

RESOLVED, I. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revennes tor the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people,

8. The Republicah party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Elizabeth City Normal School.

—0—

The next term of the NORMAL SCHOOL will begin at Elizabeth City N. C., on

—Monday. July 9th, 1888,—

and continue three weeks.

FACULTY: Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of Wilmington, N. C.; Dep'y State Superintendent Henry Houck, of Harrisburg, Penn'a; Mrs. E. G. Thompson and Prof. S. L. Sheep, of Elizabeth City.

Tuition free. Board can be had at the rate of $2.50 and $3 per week. Teachers expecting to attend should apply to their County Superintendent for certificate entitling them to reduced fare on rail roads and on steamboats.

For further information, address

S. L. SHEEP, Sup't,
or Hon. C. C. Poole, Chairman of Local Board, Elizabeth City, N. C.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889

—0—

We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOWN Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with the assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett profits for his oil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Boston.

HOTEL ALBERT,

NEWBERNE, N. C.

—0—

A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

DITCHING.

I take this method of announcing that I have returned and am prepared to take contracts, as heretofore, for

— DITCHING. —

I guarantee to give satisfaction. Address me at Elizabeth City.

JAMES L. WHITE.

MRS. M. HILL,

DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS

Millinery, Notions & Fancy Goods,

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

Old Bank Building, Road Street, Elizabeth City, N. C. 43-51

Home-Made Tin-Ware,

—BY—

H. C. HILL,

The Tinner,

Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late Richard Brothers, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZABETH BROTHERS
April 4, 1888. Administratrix

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r.

TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refitted and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the quality but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying

—AND—

Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

1,001 Important things you never knew or thought of about the human body and its curious organs. *How life is perpetuated, health saved, disease induced, How to avoid pitfalls of ignorance and indiscretion, How to apply Home Cure to all forms of disease, How to cure Croup, Old Eyes, Rupture, Phimosis, etc., How to make, be happy in marriage & have prize babies,*

Send TEN CENTS for new book,

MEDICAL SENSE AND NONSENSE.

A melange of wit and wisdom, 96 pages, half of them given to newly illustrated medical "chestnuts" and Doctors Droll Jokes; "not too phunny but just phunny enough" to cure liver torpor and melancholy.

TRY THIS LAUGH CURE.

Murray Hill Pub. Co., 129 E. 28th St., N. Y.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

13 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed

Specialist in each Department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,

RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

S. T. SKIDMORE,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

—IN ALL KINDS OF—

Fresh Fish.

142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET

NEW YORK.

HINCHMAN SON & CO,

Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,

7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C. T. Langhear. A. W. Haff

LANGHEAR & HAFF.

Wholesale Commission Dealers

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters, Etc., Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,

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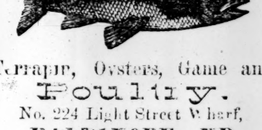
E. W. Albaugh & Son.

Wholesale Commission Merchants

FRESH FISH



Terrapin, Oysters, Game and Poultry.

No. 224 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns our motto.

Reference—Citizen's National Bank.

"McDonald's Pack"

Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified in time passengers nor baggage will not be left.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA—Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs Jos. W. Etheridge.

This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said County, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which is used at the time the summons issued, will be th be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action in regard to said attachment as he may be advised.

J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

The business heretofore existing under the firm, name and style of Boyle & Lehman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Plymouth, N. C., May 1, 1888.

F. A. BOYLE,
A. C. LEHMAN

ARTHUR ROBBINS JOSEPH ROBBINS

A. & J. ROBBINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRUIT & PRODUCE,

N. W. COR. FRONT & SPRUCE ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

—0—

Correspondence Invited.

J. A. HARROLD, Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale on terms. apply to Dr. P. John, at Hall's Store, N. C. or the undersigned at Dauphin county, Pa.

Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

—0—0—

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION DEALER

IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season

No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market

FOOT OF DOCK STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

—0—

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired

Free Hacks to all Transand Steamers

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L. ROGERSON, Prop'r

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the Best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City N. C. FRED DAVIS

1-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS

STEAM

Marble & Granite Works

MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore

BALTIMORE, MD.

—0—0—

J. H. ZIEGLER, Agt., Elizabeth City, N. C.
L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt., Edenton, N. C.

MONEY *NEEDED* are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families, by which they can make large and sure profits for every industrious person, many have made and now are making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.

COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S

TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

TRADE MARK. REGISTERED.

DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN

COMPOUND OXYGEN

NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders*

—0—

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

—0—

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment: Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; W. H. Worthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge R. S. Vochies, New York City Frank Siddall Merchant, Phila.; Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Richie, Inverness, Scotland; Emma Cooper Utilla, Spanish Honduras, M. V. Ashcrock, Red Bluff, Cal. James Moore, Sup't Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part or the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa

ROANOKE COLLEGE,

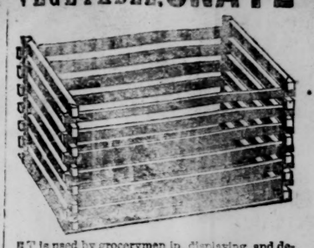
In the Virginia Mountains.

—$149, $176, or $204 A YEAR—

Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 36th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free. Address PHILIP D. DEREES, Pres't., Salem, Va.

THE BEST THING OUT

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE



Is used by grocerymen in displaying and delivering goods, by farmers to gather and store fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart baskets respectively, with hinged cover and racks to keep the baskets separated, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

L. P. ROGERS, WARREN, PA.

UNDERWOOD SPRING WATER

THE PUREST NATURAL WATER.

Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a PREVENTIVE OF BRICHT'S DISEASE.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

THE UNDERWOOD CO.,
Falmouth Foreside, Maine.

NORFOLK

STEAM DYE WORKS.

113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

—0—0—

Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to stain or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
an. 27-6m. PROPRIETORS

THE LIGHT-RUNNING

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.

NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. DALLAS, TEX.
ST. LOUIS, MO. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FOR SALE BY

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK

Cloth & Gold Binding

144 Pages, with Steel Engravings,

MAILED FREE.

Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

Nos.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.50
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy and Weak Eyes	.50

HOMEOPATHIC

19	Kidney Disease	.50
20	Nervous Debility	.50
21	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
22	Painful Periods, with Spasms	.50
23	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
24	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
25	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
26	Bronchial Congestions, & Eruptions	.50

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Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.

300 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

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THE DRUGGISTS TOILET SOAP

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from live Oil and other selected material. Always the same. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

WE SELL

The Cheapest.

We have now received our new line of Summer and Spring Goods, and we have some of the handsomest ever brought to this market which I bought right low down to be sold at the lowest possible prices, so we can suit all classes of people. Our line of Men's and Boy's Clothing was never so large as this season. We can furnish Clothing to fit any size, from a child 4 years old to a man wearing 42, and all sizes between. So call and look at the

Great Bargains

we are offering on all classes of Clothing. Our line is so complete that we can now sell Men's suits as low as $3.25 to the finest qualities. We have a line of Children's Jersey Suits that we are selling lots of; they are for boys from 4 to 11 years old. These little suits are actually all wool and of the best quality of jersey cloth, ranging in prices as to qualities from $3.25 to $5 a suit—just such a one as your little boy would like, and they fit to perfection. Our line of Clothing is the largest in the city, and we can sell them cheaper than ever before.

Please call and look at out immense stock of Ladies' Dress Goods. We have the nicest goods which we are selling at the

Lowest Prices

in the city, embracing almost all kinds and qualities—

FRENCH TRECOTS; FRENCH FLANNELS; DELAY PLAIDS; BATTIS CLOTH HENRIETTA CLOTH; CANVAS CLOTH; CASHMERES, in all shades; ALAPACHAS; POPLINS; LAWNS; PIQUES; INDIA LINENS; CHECK NANSOOKS, SUNS VEILING, ALBERTORIA, CHECK MUSLINS, SATINS, ETC.

We are offering some of the best bargains of the season on satins, having three different qualities which we are offering at the very lowest prices. We have all shades and colors, and if you desire a nice, good, stylish dress ot a very low price, do not fail to fail to call when in the city and I will guarantee to show you some of the nicest goods in town, at the very lowest prices, As our goods are now in the store, and we have the

Largest Stock

ever offered in Elizabeth City. Our line of Trimmingt for Ladies Dress Gdods is much larger than ever before. We can suit any color We have a very large line of Morass Surah Silks, Gimps, Velvets, Plushes, Cords, Braided Sets, etc., that we are determining to sell right down to the very lowest prices, so that all classes of our customers can have a good chance to buy the very

Best Goods

in the city the very loweet price.

Our line of men's and boy's Hats is now complete, and we are just turning out lots of them at the very low figures we are putting them at. We can furnish any size and any quality of straw or wool hats lower than the lowest, They are the best

To be Found

in the city. We can guarantee f you are in need of a nice or a cheap hat, all you will have to do is to call on us and get satisfied both in quality and price

At

our Siore can always be found the largest and the best selected stock of Shoes shown anywhere in the city. We are Agents for W. L. Douglas's celebrated $2.50 and $3,00 Shoes for men, and with every pair there is a guarantee that they are all leather and the bottom put on free from tacks. Each pair of these shoes will outlast any other make that you will have to pay $5 for.

We are also Agents for Reed's Hand Sewed Ladies' Shoes, which are the best made; and we carry a stock many different kinds of shoes and can sell you shoes from 50c to any price you with. Remember the place.

WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service n Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson. Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞Fair play.

☞The PEOPLE must be heard.

☞Let all work for unity and success.

☞Truckers tell us that they realized fair prices for their peas this year.

☞Farmers are shipping Irish potatoes. The crop is fairly good. and the prices range from $3.00 to $4.50 per barrel in New York.

☞Judge Montgomery opened the June term of our Court on Monday. There is not a large attendance. Farmers are too busy in their crops.

☞A corporation, under the title of "The Albemarle Lumber Company," with a capital of $40,000, has been organized, the place of business to be at Elizabeth City.

☞The Democratic Executive Committee of this District met at the Albemarle House on Monday evening, and they decided to hold their Congressional Convention at this place on the 6th of August.

☞The CAROLINIAN, being a live *news*-paper, gives, on its last page this week, a full synopsis of the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, with sketches and portraits of the nominees. It keeps its readers posted.

☞The Commencement exercises of the Elizabeth City Academy will begin to-night, and close to-morrow night. The programme is unusually attractive. The Address will be delivered by John H. Small esq., of Washington, to-night. Admission free.

☞The spring term of the Nixonton Academy will close on Thursday night, June 21, with exercises in declamation, etc., by the pupils, and an address by Rev. J. G. Lennon; after which there will be a supper in the grove near by; the proceeds to be applied to the further improvement of the Academy.

☞The question asked, "is not the action of the Convention at St. Louis the first occasion that a Democratic President has been renominated by acclamation?" The CAROLINIAN answers, No. President Van Buren was re-nominated in 1840 by acclamation, but he was badly beaten. So will Cleveland be.

☞The District Convention at Edenton last Wednesday was only for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. See proceedings in another column. The Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress and choose a Presidential Elector will be held hereafter, probably in August. The time and place will be duly announced.

☞At the Convention at Edenton last week we met quite a number of the leading Republicans from both sides of the Sound, and they all spoke encouragingly. They told us that with good nominations, especially for the Legislature, which they now believed would be made in each county, large gains may confidently be expected. That's the point—"good nominations for the legislature."

☞The CAROLINIAN has a good many inquiries, 'who will be nominated at Chicago?" A good ticket would be: Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, or Congressman William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, for Vice President.

Young Tippecanoe
And Joe Hawley too,
would sound much better than
Grover and the red Bandana,
and it would sweep the country.

☞The anomalous condition of the Elizabeth City Democracy is thus summarized by a gentleman who is posted: "At the recent municipal election their candidate in the third ward was elected by the *negro votes* obtained; the Republican in the fifth ward was counted out by abstracting a ballot from the box after it had been received; the new board was organized by the *negro* member moving that one of the Democrats take the chair and the latter voting for himself; then the *defeated* Democrat from the fifth ward was seated by the chairman *voting twice!*" It is reported that when this was accomplished one of the "bosses" could scarce refrain from laughing and crying from joy; at anyrate he seemed

"Kinder smily round the lips,
And teary round the lashes."

But, on finding out *who* were elected Mayor, Clerk and Constable, there was a sudden revulsion and—explosion! The gladness changed to rage! The advice of the CAROLINIAN is: Keep cool. Remember—

The best-laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft a-gley,
And leave us nought but grief and pain
For promised joy."

☞Corn was 66 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞We repeat it, nothing pays as well on the farm as a good garden.

☞If the old ruts have proved profitable, stick to them. If not, get out.

☞Another letter from our Boston correspondent will appear next week.

☞It is said that unsightly excrescence commonly called a wart can be removed by touching it several times a day with castor oil.

FOR RENT: Two double rooms in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Apply at this Office.

☞When a person is "sick at the stomach" ice taken in the mouth in small pieces and allowed to melt before swallowing will in many instances relieve the discomfort.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

☞A good handful of rock salt added to the batb is the next best thing to an "ocean dip," and a garple of a weak solution is a good and ever ready remedy for a sore throat.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1.25 to 75c, and $1. 75 down to $1 00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

☞Do not despond. There always have been, there always will be some dark days.

There must be dark days every little while
In every life; there must be clouds and rain;
Perpetual sunshine withers fairest flowers;
So when the sun withholds its radient smile,
We should remember that 'tis for our gain,
And God who sends the sunshine sends
the showers.

☞To the question, "Why was September 24, 1869 called Black Friday?" we answer: On September 24, 1869, a group of speculators in New York succeeded in advancing the price of gold very suddenly from 133 to 162½, creating what is known as the "gold panic." It being on a Friday hence, of course, the name.

—Thompson's Brick stands the test. They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again. They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

☞The Democratic members of the Town Council having *dared* to make a "slate" of their own, the "organ's" *lamb* growls like a grizzly with "a sore head," and very sore too! The new board is hectored, the old one is reprimanded, and the editorial amenities are forgotten. The CAROLINIAN makes allowance for a neighbor in distress.

☞In answer to "M" we state that the religious beliefs of the Presidents were as follows: Washington, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce and Arthur were Episcopalians; Lincoln, Johnson, Grant and Hayes, Methodists; Jackson, Polk, Buchanan and Cleveland, Presbyterians; the Adamses were Congregationalists; Jefferson was a Liberal; Vanburen was Reformed Dutch, and Garfield belonged to the Disciples.

☞At the Republican Convention of the Second District at Weldon, H. P. Cheatham, of Vance county, was nominated for Congress, and is endorsed by the party. George A. Mebane, who, it is said, was nominated by a *mob*, at a meeting called at Windsor on Saturday last to "ratify" him, was *not* endorsed. Mr. W. H. Outlaw, who had been at the Weldon Convention, happened to be present and, after explaining the situation, a resolution to "ratify" the nomination of Mebane was tabled by an overwhelming majority.

☞The CAROLINIAN is for protection because it surrounds the laboring man with conditions which secure to him employment at a rate of wages which enables him to pay the taxe imposed on the articles he consumes and then have more left to sustain himself and his family than he could possibly have on the other plan. It is for protection because it is the only way in which we can develope our own resources as a nation, employ our own people, our own machinery, our own brains, and our own capital, and in which these forces can work together in the most successful manner to promote the advancement of our own country. In short, the CAROLINIAN is for the United States and for its people against the world!

☞Few things add more to the appearance of a place than vines growing about the house. If poetry in growing things belongs to one class of plants more than to another, it must be that vines are the poets of the field and garden. Houses that are ungraceful in their bare outlines as they well can be, are so transformed by the use of vines about them, that you forget all about their former ugliness. That is hidden under the clustering leaves; the evergreen branches, thrown here and there in the careless, unstudied grace of the true artist, break up all harsh outlines, and destroy all of that primness and formality characteristic of a house as it comes from the hands of the carpenter.

☞A special meeting of the Commercial and Mercantile Club was held on Friday night, at which a committee was appointed to make inquiry, etc., about the proposed new railroad from Portsmouth.

☞Yesterday, at 2:30 p. m., at the Methodist Church, by Rev. J. T. Whitley, Mr. George P. Gatling, of Norfolk, was married to Miss Mary W., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hollowell. The Church was elaborately and beautifully decorated.

LOCAL MENTION.

More new buildings.—Plenty of fresh fish.—The vegetable market is well supplied.—H. O. Hill, the Tinner, has just put a roof on Kramer's new stores.—A fine new "Bus," with a span of spanking grays, has been purchased by the proprietor of the Albemarle House. Will go to any part of the City.—Bring or send in your Job printing.—"Weighed in the balance, and found wanting," is what the colored people now say of their representative in the Town Council. —E. F. Lamb refusing to accept the office of City Attorney, E. F. Aydlett has been appointed.—Mr. Jos. Beil, of Washington, is visiting his old friends here. He gave us a call, as he always does, and he is full of genial good humor as ever.—Miss Lou Williams, who has been visiting freindshere, returned home this morning.—Mrs W. B. Hamlin is visiting her father, Dr. McIntosh, and Mrs. W. J. Griffin is visiting friends at Edenton.—Rev. Mr. Johnson, preached at the Reform Club Room on Sunday morning and at the Baptist Church at night. Both were good sermons.—Dr. J H. White left on Monday to attend the Dental State Convention at Raleigh.—The Steamer McCall brought a colored Excursion from Edenton on Sunday.—T. A. Commander has the contract for building an addition to the Methodist Church.—An attempt was made on Monday night to burn the house containing the Fire Engine and apparatus.—We extend our sympathy to Mr. Broderic, publisher of the *Farcon*, who is confined to his room by sickness. We hope he will soon be able to be able to be out again.—Go and hear Mr. Small's address at the Academy to-night.—The Colored Odd Fellows had a grand anniversary celebration yesterday. They were out on parade in the evening, making a fine appearance.

NOTICE: The reward of $200 heretofore offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons for setting fire to the Engine House is withdrawn.

June 13, 1888. W. C. GLOVER, Mayor.

Republican District Convention.

Pursuant to regular call, a convention of the Republican party of the First Congressional District of North Carolina was held at Edenton on the 6th day of June 1888, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago on June 19th.

The Convention was called to order by Hon E. A. White, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and C. W. Greene, of Gates, was appointed temporary Secretary.

A committee on Credentials, with John P Overman, of Pasquotank, as Chairman, was appointed, who reported every county of the district represented except Carteret, Dare, Hyde and Pamlico.

On motion, proceeded to permanent organization by electing Hon. E. A. White of Perquimans, Chairman, and Charles W. Gr[illegible] of Gates, Secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates A motion was made that C. M. B[illegible]nard esq. of Greenville, be elected as one of the delegates by acclamation, which was adopted unanimously. For the other delegate Hugh Cale, of Elizabeth City, H. G Gussom, of Edenton, and M. F. Burke, of Hertford, were placed in nomination. Mr. Cale having received a majority of the votes, on motion, his election was made unanimous.

For Alternates, H. G. Gussom, of Chowan, and W. W. Speight, of Gates, were elected by acclamation.

A vacancy in the District Executive Committee from Currituck was filled by the appointment of A. J. Ferebee On motion, adjourned.

E. A. WHITE, Chair'n.
CHA'S W. GREENE, Secretary.

THE DISTRICT.

The Commissioners of Camden have abolished the office of County Treasurer.

The town of Washington voted "No License," by a small majority on the 12th inst.

There is an old man named Esham at Rockyhock, Chowan county, aged 94 years, who still follows the plow and does other farm work.

Nearly one-half the taxes levied in Pamlico county are levied to pay the judgment debt which Craven county holds against Pamlico.

On the 3rd inst. there was a terrific storm, accompanied with wind and hail, uprooting trees, destroying potatoes, corn, cotton and fruit.

The Governor has issued the death warrant of W. A. Potts, who murdered Paul Lincke in Beaufort county last November. July 12th is the day fixed for the execution.

Mr. C. Savage, near Hamilton whose daughter was so horribly burned to death a few months ago, attempted suicide on the 5th inst., by hearing himself over the head with a flat iron, inflicting dangerous wounds.

The barn of Capt. S. Dancy, near Tarboro, containing 135 barrels of corn, was burned on Sunday night Loss, $1,200; no insurance; believed to be incendiary.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

"How much the heart may bear, and yet not break!
How much the flesh may suffer and not die!
I question much if any pain or ache
Of soul or body bring one end more nigh!
Death chooses his own time, till that is worn
All evils may be borne."

The evils of life! Ah children we all have a habit of expecting only good things of life, and of considering our inevitable disappointment as if it were some special calamity brought on us by some invisible enemy!—this habit of thought is itself an evil. Another habit is that of thinking that owing to some peculiar circumstance of birth, position, etc., our feelings are greatly different to other human beings.

"I went with mamma yesterday," said pretty Miss Proud-of herself, "on an errand of mercy, Miss Suffer-hard was sitting propped up in a chair with an old comforter round her, a table stood near her; she had the dough-tray on her lap, and she was making biscuits with such skinny, red fingers, and looking so perfectly awful, that I couldn't bear the sight—I'm never going again. Isn't it quite surprising what those kind of people *can* endure?"

"Ah!" said the young woman addressed, "she never should have mixed those biscuits if I had been there. I feel for such people!" "But you don't need to—they are different you know—they get use to it—now there was Aidah who cooked for us last year, I remember you used to write letters for her sometimes; well, she contracted a severe cold Christmas time—she was sick enough to stay home mamma said—but she worked all the time and got well after all—oh! they are different!"

No Miss Proud-of-yourself, "Death chooses his own time," that is all; as dear Miss Alcot so truly says "Flesh and blood can never get used so hunger, thirst or cold," or sickness or sorrow. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Charles Reade's plea "Put yourself in his place," is the true touch stone to measure other people's conditions by. Each condition of life has its own peculiar burdens and sorrows, and the gentle balm of Christian sympathy may be offered on due occasions to one and all, especially in case of sickness or sorrow—that sickness of the heart, wasting life itself often over a fruitless grief.

So Boys and Girls don't think life is just full of pleasant days and jolly good times, but be prepared for the evils of life, and when the pleasant days do come they will be all the brighter and when the evils of life surround you, you will perhaps be better able to endure them. Don't think that you'd be "sure to die," if you had to bear Miss Suffer-hard's daily cross, cut while helping "such as these" find time to thank God that your cross is not so heavy; remembering, that your life rests in God's hands to make what he pleases of it.

This is very hard to understand, because we seldom reflect that even to our power of seeing and hearing, everything is given us from on high. We cannot even think without an impulse from that higher Power. 'In Him we move and speak, and have our being.' Of course we must respond to His inspirations—else indolence will prove the serpent of the young Eden of each Boy or Girl's future life. The lily that would not bloom, remained a folded bud!

Have courage for yourself then every one, and Christian sympathy for all the world—or try to at any rate—for in the course of God the rewards are given "not to the successful but to the faithful," to him or her who perseveres to the end. Don't say 'O, people who are worse off than I am are used to it,' but be ashamed to complain of an old dress, a broken doll, a long lesson—the care of a pony or the wood pile, while other Boys and Girls need so much sympathy and even help.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF June 6.

To Enigma by R—Mrs. Sanderlin's millinery Store. To Decapitation by M—Pink To Charade by Fannie—Bean-bag.

CHARADE.
By E. M.

My first brings days of sunshine
When roses melt away
When all through out each garden
Their fragrant petals lay.
My second is "just stupid."
And but of little worth.
My whole delights all children
For me they "search the earth."
When fonnd they wish—what? who can tell?
I know not—yet they love me well.

ENIGMA.
By R.

I am composed of 21 letters.
My 3 2 1 is feared by women and children.
My 3 [illegible] 8 everybody hopes to become.
My 4 9 10 used in cooking.
My 18 19 20 a metal.
My 15 16 17 used to write with.
My 12 13 18 18 20 14 the way some folks laugh.
My whole names three commercial products of the old North State.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

Electric Bitters,

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed, Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Coustipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c and $1 per bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

The grand jury at Winston found a true bill against forty-two citizens of that town for gambling They were tried before Judge Clark and each fined $10 and costs.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phos hate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall-street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APRIL 30, 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound), (daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City, [illegible] M. Northbound, leaves at 3.30 P. M..

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the back of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and larger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong, Little, Roanoke and Roanoke rivers.

At Weldon—With Raleigh and Gaston, Raleigh and Augusta Air Line, and Seaboard Air Line Railroads, and with steamer Keystone for Fortress Monroe and all landings on the Chowan and Blackwater rivers.

The Summer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Richmond, Phila. Baltimore and Norfolk.

The high cars, as it has low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

We do not ship goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch unless [illegible] from Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Atlantic, N. & W. R. R., Pressde't Line, Seaboard, Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Rock Shi, Station, New York by Richmond & [illegible] Richmond & River.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet, and 18½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 11 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

SUNAY ROBERTS, Superintendent

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F. M. COOK,

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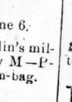

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and prove it—all wool. Try the seams of our clothing and if you **don't go on a tear** before they go, you may expect to last [illegible] a good old age.

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Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna, Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 8 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit

FOWLER & CO. have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and large variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S. Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, by every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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AT ST. LOUIS.

Proceedings of the National Democratic Convention.

Cleveland For President and Thurman For Vice-President.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The National Democratic Convention was opened in the great hall of the Exposition Building at St. Louis by Chairman Barnum, of the National Committee, who called the vast assemblage to order at 12:35 P. M. The hall was profusely decorated with flags, bunting and evergreens. Portraits of Cleveland, Tilden, Hancock, Hendricks and ex-Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, were placed on either side of the large platform. In the background of this long hall stood an heroic statue of Washington on horseback, framed in a festoon of large American flags. Upon a pedestal at the right of the stage was a massive bronze bust of President Cleveland, and suspended upon the front of the gallery above the stage hung a large portrait of the President in oil. As the convention gathered a full brass band of sixty pieces filled the hall with martial strains. The marching of the various State delegations to the seats assigned them was accompanied with great cheering and enthusiasm. The spectators and invited guests occupied the boxes and every other foot of space not given over to the delegates.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Chairman Barnum called the convention to order and introduced Bishop Grandberg, who delivered the invocation, the delegates standing.

When the prayer was ended and the delegates had resumed their seats, Chairman Barnum presented the report of the National Committee, naming Lieutenant-Governor White, of California, as temporary chairman.

The report was unanimously adopted and Senator Gorman, Maryland; General Powell, Ohio, and Colonel Dawson, South Carolina, were appointed to escort the temporary chairman to the platform.

The California delegation gave three cheers standing for Chairman White.

Mr. White said he was grateful for the honor conferred, because it was an appreciation of his section of the country. He assured the convention that he and his fellow-delegates from the Pacific slope were profoundly impressed with the first distinction of the kind in the history of the Democracy. He congratulated the convention at what he termed the encouraging circumstances which attended the inauguration of its proceedings. He alluded to the administration by saying that for the first time in twenty-five years a National Democratic Convention was being held while the affairs of the country were conducted by the Democracy. The experience of four years, he said, has disproved the assertions and charges that the Democracy could not be trusted with the government of the country. Continuing, Mr. White said:

"The platform of principles adopted at our last national convention prescribed with great accuracy the rules of conduct which should control governmental action. Grover Cleveland was selected by that convention as a man whose firmness, ability, integrity and statesmanlike qualities pre-eminently fitted him to undertake the task of carrying out the great reforms thus suggested by the organization to whose tenets he had ever been ready to yield compliance."

His laudatory references to President Cleveland drew prolonged applause from the convention, and then he proceeded to the tariff question. He said:

"For years it has been generally conceded that it was necessary to reform the tariff. The existing law on the subject had been called into being during the excitement and because of the exigencies of war. The Republican party, while not denying the necessity for reform, has ever failed to suggest any remedy, and has universally thwarted the efforts of the Democracy to afford the needed relief. The present administration has realized the promises made by the Democratic Convention of 1884. It has sought to reduce taxation and lighten the burdens of the people, and to reduce the revenue so as to prevent undue accumulation in the Treasury, and has at the same time taken the requisite steps to foster and protect domestic industries."

The failure of Congress to establish free trade, he charged, was due to Republican obstruction. He said:

"The existence of an enormous surplus in the Treasury threatens the industries of the country, and is a constant source of injury to the consumer and men of moderate means, who find it difficult to obtain monetary assistance, because of the withdrawal of a large portion of the circulating medium."

He touched on land grant grabs and Chinese immigration, and gave the Democracy the credit of stopping both. He concluded by saying that "the re-election of Grover Cleveland is demanded by the patriotic sentiment of the land," and prophesying the success of the Democratic ticket in the coming election.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. White's speech a resolution of Senator Gorman was adopted, ordering the call of the roll to name the committees.

Governor Green, of New Jersey, offered a resolution making the Convention subject to the rules of the last Convention, modified so as to prevent any State changing its vote until the call of the States is completed. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, presented a gavel of Colorado silver to the Chairman.

A motion by Senator Morgan, of Alabama was adopted that each delegation name one member to act as its member upon the Committee on Credentials, one member as its member on the Committee on Permanent Organization, and one member as its member on the Committee on Resolutions, and that all resolutions relating to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to the said Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The naming of the delegates from each delegation followed, there being only one contest, from Dakota.

After a little dispute over the admission of outsiders, members of uniformed clubs, to the hall, the convention, upon motion of Roswell P. Flower, of New York, took a recess until 10 A. M. the following day.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The convention was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by Chairman White. Formal thanks were given to Colorado for presenting the silver gavel to the chairman.

Resolutions were offered and referred favoring the Monroe doctrine and recognizing and indorsing tariff reform.

The Committee on Credentials reported, admitting Steele and Megginar from Dakota. The report was amended that two delegates from Alaska be admitted.

The Committee on Rules and Permanent Organization made a report submitting the following list of names for officers of the Convention: Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Massachusetts, Chairman; H. H. Ingersoll, Tennessee, Secretary; Alfred Orendorff, Illinois; T. E. Barret, Missouri; W. W. Scott; Virginia; O. M. Hall, Minnesota; Leopold Strauss, Alabama; L. G. Rowby, Michigan; John Triplett, Georgia; T. J. Lingle, Missouri; O. Newell, Colorado; T. L. Merrill, Nebraska, Assistants; Hon. Thomas Pettit, Chief Reading Secretary; R. J. Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms; Daniel Able, St. Louis, Chief Doorkeeper.

There was no opposition to the adoption of the report and the temporary chairman selected Hon. W. H. Barnum, Connecticut; Roswell P. Flower, New York, and John O. Day, Missouri, to escort Mr. Collins to the chair. His presence upon the platform was the signal for long continued applause, the Massachusetts delegation getting upon its chairs and yelling itself hoarse. The enthusiasm was renewed when Mr. White, thanking the convention for the courtesy extended him, introduced his successor, and it was continued while two of the Tennessee delegates carried up on the platform a framed vignette of the coat of arms of that State, with pictures of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the whole surmounted by a magnificent floral wreath.

Mr. Collins made a speech, in which he reviewed the work of the Administration, and declared that the confidence placed by the people in President Cleveland had been triumphantly justified. Mention of President Cleveland's name was cheered to the echo. The proposition that taxation should be only for needed expenses was greeted by a lively outbreak of applause.

Upon motion of Congressman Campbell, of New York, a resolution of sympathy for General Sheridan in his illness was adopted by a rising vote.

Mrs. E. A. Merriweather, of the Women's Convention recently held in Washington, was permitted to speak for ten minutes, but amid the noise and applause could not be heard, and gave up the attempt to interest the convention.

Then a score of men jumped on the platform and asked that nominations be made. A resolution to this effect was adopted amid great applause. Daniel Dougherty, the silver tongued orator from Philadelphia, rose to make the speech renominating the President. He was greeted with wild applause, and spoke as follows:

"I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal regard. In your presence I bow to the majesty of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, the thought sublime. You come from every State and Territory, from every nook and corner of our ocean-bound, continent-covering country. You are about to discharge a more than imperial duty. With simplest ceremonials, you as representatives of the people are to choose a Magistrate with power mightier than a monarch, yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of a written constitution. Thus impressed I ascend the rostrum to name the next President of the United States. New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote. Delegations from the thirty-eight States and all the Territories are assembled without caucus or consultation ready simultaneously to take up the cry and make the vote unanimous. We are here not indeed to choose a candidate, but to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago unknown, save in his own locality, he for the last four has stood in the gaze of the world discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal. To-day determines that not of his own choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen, and with the sanction of heaven, he shall fill the Presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope. He is a realization. Scorning subterfuge, disdaining re-election by concealing convictions, mindful of his oath of office to defend the Constitution, he courageously declares to Congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of national taxation. That the Treasury of the United States, glutted with unneeded gold, oppresses industry, embarrasses business, endangers financial tranquility and breeds extravagance, centralization and corruption. That high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbery in years of prosperous peace. That the millions that pour into the Treasury come from the hard-earned savings of the American people. That in violation of equality of rights the present tariff has created a privileged class, who, shaping legislation for their personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessaries of life from every man, woman and child in the land. That to lower the tariff is not free trade, it is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and home manufacturers and allow consumers to retain the rest. The man who assents that to lower the tariff means free trade insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is farthest from thought to imperil capital or disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all. This administration has rescued the public domain from would-be barons and corrupt corporations faithless to obligations and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There is no pilfering. There are no jobs under this administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every point of our vast empire. To the State Department has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold approval from special legislation if strictest inquiry revealed a want of truth and justice. Above all sectional strife as never before is at an end, and sixty millions of freedmen in the ties of brotherhood are prosperous and happy. These are the achievements of this administration. Under the same illustrious leader we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable debate and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people. Adhering to the Constitution, its every line and letter, ever remembering that 'powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people,' by the authority of the Democracy of New York, backed by the Democracy of the entire Union, I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York."

The Convention broke into the wildest enthusiasm at the close of Mr. Dougherty's speech. Hats were waved and thrown into the air, bandanas streamed out all over the hall, and the delegates jumped on their chairs and cheered madly. A picture of Cleveland in the White House was uncovered on the east wall, and the bands played "Hail to the Chief." The cheering and uproar continued. Spectators in the galleries waving flags in the rails and waving them in the air. Some one on the stage crowned the bust of the President on the left of the Chairman with a laurel wreath, which was the signal for even a wilder burst of shouts and cheers than before. Although the full band of sixty pieces was in full blast all the time, not a sound from its trumpets could be heard.

The climax of this remarkable scene was reached when the banners of all the States were borne by the delegates to the New York standard and draped about it. At this the enthusiasm was unbounded. Spectators and delegates tore the red white and blue bunting from the pillars and from the face of the balconies, waving these improvised banners all over the hall for ten minutes.

The Chairman kept rapping for order, but the cheering continued, and horns were blown in the galleries. The delegates gathered in groups, waving their State banners high in air, and cheered with renewed vigor. The cheering ceased after twenty-four minutes.

The Kentucky delegation asked and was granted unanimous consent to second the nomination. James A. McKenzie was recognized, and there was renewed cheering at his mention of Cleveland's name, and wild enthusiasm at his mention of Mrs. Cleveland. Judge Twiggs, of Georgia, Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, H. W. Lightfoot, of Texas, and others seconded Mr. Cleveland's nomination.

The roll call was then completed, and a motion of Mr. McKenzie to suspend the rules was carried, and Cleveland was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 A. M. the following day.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Chairman Collins called the Convention to order at 10:24, and forthwith announced that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report. Editor Watterson, of Louisville, at once walked up to the Chairman's desk and introduced the following platform, which he turned over to the Clerk to read:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of the United States in National Convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the Convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last earnest message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction; and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation. Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble union of free and indestructible States, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power, and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice.

The Democratic party welcome an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power which four years ago was committed to its trust in the selection of Grover Cleveland President of the United States, and it challenges the most searching scrutiny concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from overtaxation, the anomalous condition of our currency and a public debt unmatured, it has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people. It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens. While carefully guarding the interest of the people and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equality, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever paid before during an equal period.

It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own Government and people at home and abroad.

The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the Senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs. In every branch and department of the Government under Democratic control, the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended: every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of a good Government, the National Democracy invoke a renewal of popular trust by the re-election of a Chief Magistrate who has been faithful, able, and prudent. They invoke, in addition to that trust, the transfer to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

The Republican party controlling the Senate and resisting in both Houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Thus the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretences, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is discouraged with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended nor repealed.

The Democratic party will continue with all the power confided to it to struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of last platform, indorsed at the ballot box by the suffrages of the people.

Of all the industrial freemen of our land, an immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws; but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted to exist which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition. Every Democratic rule of governmental action is violated when through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money far beyond the needs of an economical administration is drawn from the people and the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the National Treasury.

The money now lying idle in the Federal Treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than $125,000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than $60,000,000 annually. Debauched by this great temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriations and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation. The Democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expenditures and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by the reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprise by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operation. In the interest of American labor, which should in every event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws, contemplated by the Democratic party is to promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life in the home of every workingman, and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment.

Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our national life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

After Mr. Watterson and Senator Gorman, of Maryland, had spoken, the former proposed the adoption of the report, and it was accepted unanimously.

W. L. Scott then read a resolution which demanded the immediate passage of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives for the reduction of the revenue. Mr. W. F. Lehmann offered a resolution which declared that Washington, New Mexico, Montana and Dakota Territories were entitled to admission as States. Delegate Abbett, of New Jersey, offered a resolution of sympathy with the flood and home sufferers. Both resolutions were adopted. At this point C. M. Baker, of Ohio, asked consent to have a resolution relating to the death of Vice President Hendricks offered, and was granted the privilege. The resolution was carried by a rising vote.

The chairman having announced that the Committee on Platform was not unanimous, as was supposed, as Edward Cooper, of New York, objected to a part of it, a motion was made by Delegate White, of California, and carried, that the roll should be called for the nomination of Vice-President. When California was reached Delegate T. M. Patterson put in nomination General Black. The Speaker read a letter from General Black asking for the withdrawal of his name, as the sentiment of the Democracy was for Thurman.

Delegate Turpie, of California, offered the name of Allen G. Thurman. Half a dozen delegates seconded the nomination, and then Senator Voorhees offered the name of Governor Gray. It was evident that the Convention was in favor of Thurman and his nomination was then made unanimous, amid cheers and the waving of bandannas.

The Convention, at 2:10, adjourned sine die.

Grover Cleveland.

Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., on March 18, 1837. His paternal ancestors were of English origin. His father was Richard Falley Cleveland, a Presbyterian clergyman, and his mother a daughter of a Baltimore merchant of Irish birth, whom his father married in 1829.

Mr. Cleveland received an academic education at Fayetteville and Clinton, N. Y. At seventeen he became a clerk and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, New York City. In 1855 he went to Buffalo, secured a place as clerk and copyist with the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers at $4 a week and began to read law. He was admitted to practice in 1859. He was Assistant District-Attorney of Erie County for three years from January 1, 1863, and was elected Sheriff of Erie County in 1870, serving a three-years term.

Upon retiring from that office he resumed his law practice, when the firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell was formed. The firm was prosperous and Mr. Cleveland attained high rank in Western New York as a lawyer. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of Buffalo by the largest majority ever given a candidate in that city, having received support from Republicans and Independents as well as that of the Democrats. He soon became noted as the "veto Mayor," acquiring a reputation which he has maintained as President.

In September, 1882, he was nominated for Governor of New York by the Democratic Convention at Syracuse, and in the following November was elected by a plurality of 192,854 over Charles J. Folger, the Republican nominee.

Friday, July 11, 1884, Grover Cleveland was nominated at the Chicago Convention as the Democratic candidate for President, on the second ballot, and on the fourth day of the convention, by 683 votes out of a total of 820. The nomination was afterward made unanimous.

In the election the following November Mr. Cleveland received 219 electoral votes against 182 cast for Mr. Blaine. His plurality over Mr. Blaine on the popular vote was 62,806. Mr. Cleveland received the solid Southern electoral vote, with the votes of New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut added. But the election was, nevertheless, very close, since a change of New York's thirty-six votes would have given Blaine 218 votes in the Electoral College to Cleveland's 183, and Mr. Cleveland only secured the State by 1047 plurality out of a total vote of 1,171,312.

Mr. Cleveland was a bachelor at the time of his election to the Presidency, but on June 2, 1886, he married at the White House Miss Frances Folsom, of Buffalo, the youthful daughter of his former law partner. Mrs. Cleveland succeeded the President's sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, as mistress of the White House, and has gained a wide measure of popularity.

Allen G. Thurman.

Allen Granbery Thurman was born on November 13, 1813, in Lynchburg, Va., of good descent on both sides of his family. His mother was a half-sister of William Allen, who became Governor of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, who was a Baptist minister, removed to Ohio with his family, numbering three genarations, when Allen G. Thurman was six years old. A settlement was made in Chilicothe, where the boy's father at first taught school, and then engaged in woolen manufacture. The lad obtained his education at the Chilicothe Academy, and was graduated with high honors at the age of seventeen. After his graduation, his health, which had been delicate, was permanently invigorated by exercise in field sports, by his riding about the country as an assistant of the county tax assessor, and by outdoor work as a member of land-surveying parties. Then he studied law in the offices of his uncle, William Allen, and Judge Swayne, of Columbus, Ohio. During his period of study in the State capital he read law chiefly at night, as in the daytime he was acting as the private secretary of Governor Lucas, and the duties of the position included much work which would now be assigned to a number of clerks. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Chilicothe as the partner of his uncle, who, becoming engrossed in politics, soon left the care of his law business entirely to the young man.

Mr. Thurman applied himself with great industry to his profession, in which he quickly attained distinction. In 1845, while he was absent from his Congressional district on professional business, its Democratic Convention nominated him for Congress without his solicitation or knowledge. Mr. Thurman was elected after a personal canvass of the whole district, in which he frequently had public discussions with his Whig opponent. At the end of his term he declined a renomination, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1851 he was elected, upon the Democratic ticket, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and from 1854 till 1856 he was the Chief-Justice of that court. Returning to the bar in 1856, he found business pouring in upon him from all sides, and by his professional labors he gradually acquired a competency.

In 1867 he received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic State Convention for Governor of Ohio, and after a hotly contested campaign, in which he took an active art, was defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1868 Mr. Thurman was chosen United States Senator from Ohio, succeeding Benjamin F. Wade, and he was re-elected in 1874. During his twelve years in the Senate he served on a number of the most important committees, and was recognized as one of the ablest leaders of the Democratic party.

Since his retirement from the Senate, Mr. Thurman has taken but little active part in political affairs. He has continued to practise law, appearing in court in some important cases, but has intimated that he had no desire to return to public life. As leading counsel in the prosecution of the members of his own party who were guilty of the Columbus election frauds in 1886, he incurred the displeasure of a faction which sympathized with the defendants, but gained the praise of good citizens throughout the country.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

Fatal Conflagration in a Rockdale (Texas) Hotel.

One of the most appalling calamities that ever occurred in Texas took place at Rockdale, sixty miles north of Austin, at four o'clock Monday morning. The Mundine Hotel, a three story brick building, was discovered to be on fire, and in less than five minutes from the time it started the whole building was a raging sea of flame. The wildest and most indescribable terror seized the people when it became known that at least fifteen persons were within the doomed hotel, but the cooler and more collected of the spectators at once went to work to save the unfortunate victims, several of whom were seen at the upper floor windows begging piteously for succor.

Dr. W. A. Brooks, the proprietor of the hotel, was pulled out of the burning building with his hair and head completely singed and his body in several places badly bruised and burned. For his escape from death he paid an awful penalty, having left his wife and four children behind him, all of whom perished in the flames.

Mr. J. F. Briscoe, with his wife and two children, were also burned to death, all efforts to reach them being unavailing. Mr. Isaac Cohen, of the firm of I. Baum & Co., likewise perished. Mr. Pemberton Pierce, representing the firm of George H. Zigler, of Philadelphia, jumped in his night clothes from the third story of the burning building and was killed by the fall.

The charred remains of ten human bodies were recovered from the ruins, but they were unrecognizable. Every business place was closed in town out of respect to the dead. Mr. Pierce was the only victim not a resident of Rockdale. The Mundine Hotel was valued at $8000, and was insured for $1500.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MACKAY, the California millionaire, has a dinner service that cost $195,000.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES is teaching one of his sons the trade of carpentering.

GENERAL BOULANGER'S wife and daughter are believers in woman suffrage.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, is worth about one million dollars, and he lives in modest, unassuming style.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, of Roumania, was educated by Mlle. Lavater, the niece of the celebrated physiognomist.

ROSA BONHEUR, the Famous French artist, goes about on sketching tours clad in trousers and a cutaway coat.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON says he expected to be killed in every fight he went into, and he was in 134 of them.

GEORGE W. WETISNGHOUSE, who has made a fortune out of the air-brake, is to build a $1,000,000 house at Lenox, Mass.

THE Empress of Japan is rapidly becoming proficient on the piano. She takes lessons and practices several hours a day, both her teachers being Germans.

THE medical treatment of Dom Pedro, the sick Brazilian Emperor, is peculiar. The patient is fed on black coffee and given occasional small doses of strychnine as a nerve tonic.

MARSHALL FIELD, the Chicago dry goods merchant, has a fortune of $30,000,000. He is the most successful dealer in dry goods in this country since the days of A. T. Stewart, of New York.

LADY BUCHAN, whose death at London, England, is recorded at the age of ninety-one years, was one of the last surviving persons who had a distinct recollection of Napoleon the Great.

BISHOP-ELECT JOHN P. NEWMAN is said to be the only man save one ever elevated to the Episcopal dignity in the Methodist Church at a time when he was not a delegate to the General Conference.

ISABELLA, the ex-Queen of Spain, has grown so stout that she has had to have a carriage made with an opening at the back that falls and forms a doorway to allow her to enter. It cost $5000.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, who is noted for his stinginess, is in the habit of having his frock coats made with removable buttons, so that the same coat can be used either for uniform or civilian dress.

THE Queen of Sweden has been ordered by her doctors to get up early, make her own bed, take care of her own room, work in the garden, and take long walks. Under this regimen, her health is rapidly improving.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S fee for his attendance on the German Emperor has been fixed at 60,000 marks ($15,000) per quarter, or any part of a quarter. It must be added, however, that Sir Morell Mackenzie's income of recent years in London has been slightly over $75,000.

ONE of the highest prices ever paid an author for a manuscript was that of $15,000, which Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson received from her publishers for her "Infelice" before the book went to press. Her novels to-day find a more ready sale in the South than those of any other author.

THE real name of Emin Pasha, to rescue whom Stanley started on his expedition to Africa, is Edward Schnitzer. Besides having developed ability as soldier, civilizer and ruler, he is one of the most learned men of his time. He is deeply versed in medicine and the natural sciences, and is master of many languages.

WILL CARLETON, the writer of farm ballads, is described as "a tall, vigorous looking man, who believes in outdoor exercise, especially walking, who is fond of rowing, sailing and horseback riding, who uses no stimulants, who is kindly in manner yet decided in character, who honors womanhood and all that is pure and elevating, and who is fond of music, playing on several instruments."

A ST. LOUIS minister says that the greatest feat of baptism in the history of the Baptist Church in modern times was that performed in July, 1878, by J. C. Clough, a missionary, who with the assistance of five native preachers, immersed 2232 converted brethren within six hours.

A WHITE man who disguised himself by blacking his face, and swindled colored people in Greene County, Ga., was captured by his victims and beaten to death.

THE MARKETS.

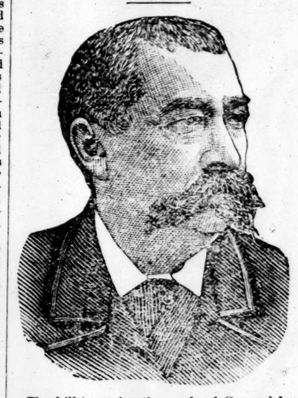
23	NEW YORK.		
Beef, City Dressed	7	@	8¼
Calves, common to prime	8½	@	10
Sheep	4	@	5
Lambs	7¾	@	8½
Hogs—Live	5 90	@	6 00
Dressed	7¾	@	7¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 50	@	4 65
West. good to choice	4 85	@	5 20
Wheat—No. 2 Red	90	@	91¾
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	61	@	63½
Oats—White State	43½	@	46
Mixed Western	39	@	40
Hay—Choice Timothy	90	@	1 00
Straw—Long Rye	1 05	@	1 10
Lard—City Steam	—	@	8 10
Butter—State Creamery	19	@	19½
Dairy	16	@	19½
West. Im. Creamery	13	@	16½
Factory	12	@	14½
Cheese—State Factory, New Skims	7½	@	8¼
Western	7	@	7
Eggs—State and Penn	7	@	8
	16	@	16¼
	BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	4 35	@	4 85
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 00	@	6 00
Lambs—Western	6 50	@	8 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 55	@	5 90
Flour—Family	4 85	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 1	92¾	@	93
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	57	@	57¾
Oats—No. 1, Mixed	—	@	38½
Barley—State	88	@	91
	BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice	7	@	8
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	5 25	@	5 65
Corn—Steamer Yellow	68	@	69
Oats—White	47½	@	48¼
Rye—State	60	@	65½
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef—Dressed weight	7	@	7¾
Sheep—Live weight	4¾	@	6
Lambs	6	@	8
Hogs—Northern	7	@	7¾
	PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 00	@	3 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	93	@	97
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	—	@	63
Oats—Mixed	42	@	43¾
Rye—No. 2	—	@	78
Butter—Creamery Extra	18	@	20
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9¼	@	9¾

St. Jacobs Oil. Cures by 20,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD.
IN EVERY ONE A CURE.
NO RETURN OF PAIN.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS'.
THE CHAS. A. VOGELER CO. BALTO. MD.

GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

A Bill Passed by Congress Reviving the Great Rank.

The Commission Presented to General Sheridan on His Sick Bed.



The bill to revive the grade of General for the benefit of Lieutenant-General Sheridan came up in the House Friday immediately after the morning hour, and after eulogistic speeches from Messrs. Kelley, Cox and Breckinridge, it was passed by a viva-voce vote. The bill was enrolled and hurried to President Cleveland for his signature. At ten minutes past two the President signed the measure, and at twenty-five minutes to three the Senate confirmed the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sheridan to be General of the United States Army.

Five minutes after the President had handed them the commission, Senators Hawley and Manderson, who had hurried to the White House immediately on the nomination being confirmed, were in the drawing room of the Sheridan home, Mrs. Sheridan was summoned and soon appeared. Senator Hawley handed her the commission with a few appropriate words. Mrs. Sheridan told the Senators that she thanked them and all others who had assisted in conferring this great honor on her husband.

"If anything can cure him this will," she said. "Early this morning he seemed greatly pleased when he learned of the efforts that were being made. I will show him the commission as soon as he wakes."

General Sheridan woke a few minutes after 3. His wife told him the news and the sick man seemed greatly pleased.

"That's the best tonic I've had in a week," he said.

Chief Clerk Tweedle, of the War Department, was sent for and soon arrived. The members of the general's staff who were in the house were summoned to the sick room, and the formal oath was administered to the stricken soldier by Mr. Tweedale. While waiting for him a letter of thanks to the President, at the General's request, was prepared, and a few moments later he affixed his signature to the letter, his first attempt at writing since he was taken sick.

After taking the oath General Sheridan—now General of the United States Army—signed the necessary official papers, and immediately announced his staff to be the same officers who had served him as Lieutenant-General. This appointment gives to each of them the rank of Colonel. He then issued his first order as General, which was a notification to the army of the appointment of his staff. Sympathetic and low-voiced congratulations were tendered to General Sheridan by those present during the simple ceremonies.

The bill reviving the rank of General of the Army reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the grade of Lieutenant-General of the Army is hereby discontinued, and is merged in the grade of General of the Army of the United States, which grade shall continue during the life-time of the present Lieutenant-General, after which such grade shall cease; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a General of the Army of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the pay and allowances of the General be the same as heretofore allowed for that grade.

General Sheridan signed the following formal acceptance of his commission:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1888.

The Hon. Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my commission as General of the Army, to which position the President has to-day appointed me. I hereby accept the same.

P. H. SHERIDAN, General.

The signature was written with a pencil in a large and perfectly legible hand.

A CYCLONE'S FURY.

Ten Persons Killed in Canada and Many Buildings Wrecked.

A terrific cyclone passed over Ottawa, Canada, creating great damage. It came from the southwest, and swept everything in its path. Dwellings were blown down, and the streets were filled with debris. While the storm, which lasted 15 minutes, was at its height, lightning struck the Protestant Hospital, setting the building on fire. The inmates were moved to the ground in time, and the fire brigade got the flames under control after half an hour's work. The destruction in the suburbs was terrible. Three men were killed in Gloucester Township. They had taken refuge in a barn which was razed to the ground. The cyclone struck the Catholic Church at Billings Bridge while devotional exercises were in progress. One girl was killed and three other children injured. The building was completely demolished.

At Compton the house of O. Perrault was demolished and Perrault's wife and five young children were instantly killed.

What's the Matter With Your Blood?

Cleveland Press

As much blood goes through the kidneys as goes through the heart.

There is nothing startling about this fact except it be a revelation. Many people have but a dim idea of the real work of the kidneys. They not only drain the water from the system, but also the poisonous matter which that water holds in solution to carry out of the system. Over half the time, however, the kidneys fail to do this work!

What is the result?

Gradual failure of strength and health and eventually death by Bright's Disease or some unsuspected kidney disease.

But particularly in the spring of the year, when one's blood is filled with poisonous waste, as it invariably is at that time, you feel depressed, tired, languid, do not seem to have any disease, but your system does not respond to the genial warmth of summer and spring as formerly.

You had better look out!

The kidney poison is accumulating in the blood. Tonics won't do any good, they simply treat effects. You can only secure a radical, thorough renovation of the system by the prompt use of Warner's safe cure, which is the only reliable, scientific specific for the blood, because it is the only known specific in the world for the kidneys which are the only great blood purifiers.

GEO. F. RIDGEWAY, 98 Murison St., Cleveland, O., Ex-Deputy Sheriff, from uric acid poisoning of the blood became, at times, totally blind, and was troubled with great giddiness. In 1882, after suffering for many years, and being distressed beyond measure, he thoroughly purified his blood by means of Warner's Safe Cure, and says: "I have never had a day's trouble since, and have fully recovered my health. Warner's Safe Cure saved my life."

REV. J. P. ARNOLD, of Camden, Tenn., in '78 and '81 was grievously afflicted with many abscesses, caused by kidney poisoned blood. The abscesses were alive for many months and caused great distress. After thoroughly purifying his blood with Warner's Safe Cure in 1882, he reported that in 1883 he was strong and well, over 71 years of age, and able to preach regularly.

CAPT. W. D. ROBINSON, United States Marine Inspector for the chain of lakes, residence Buffalo, N. Y., in 1881 had a slight eruption on his hands. It soon spread to his face and he was almost blind. His body was covered with light, flaky scales. His skin itched excruciatingly. For two years he gradually grew worse, trying almost everything imaginable. In 1883, after having given up hope of recovery, he began using Warner's Safe Cure. "Twenty bottles," he says, "completely cured me, and to-day I am strong and well as ever."

JAMES WIGHT, 296 Fifth Ave., New York, suffered for years from inflammatory rheumatism—a blood disorder—but in 1883 was fully restored to health by Warner's Safe Cure and remains well to-day.

The four above cases are as good as a million. They prove what is stated, that the organ that removes the impurity from the blood most effectually is the kidney, and for this when impaired there is but one sound, rational method of treatment.

Dr. J. Ellis Lewis, who was opposed to the use of medicines in general, thought so highly of this remedy that he said if he had a serious kidney disease, he should use it.

Ask your friends and neigh